THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 11. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday March 16, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. H. A. Bindley has just returned from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties right the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns. Dress and cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. N. Wood's reversible system for cutting ladies' sleeves, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept15-1y

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss Mary A. Bebb, will take the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was in Pennsylvania, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher in this Seminary. Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal, D. B. A. BEBB. [aug4tf]

BIGHICH TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c., No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. All orders promptly filled. Liebler Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [junel6y

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., would be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. ANDERSON & SONS. [feb9

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned would take this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Barnhart, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO. [jan19-3m

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Gilkey begs leave to inform his old friends that he has established a business at the above stand, and will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, pies, &c., &c., and confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made by Fell Wilson, by the barrel, sack, or retail. [nov3-1y

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Post Office. Shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa. Would be pleased to manufacture and sell to those in the market reasonable rates. Having enjoyed his share of business from the commencement of the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. [apr13-1y

BEAVER BOOK BINDERY.—Book Binding in all its branches done to order. Old books rebound at short notice. Blank Books for sale at the Argus office.

DEN. K. PRIBSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr13-1y

P. BURNS, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. [aug30-1y

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired, and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. [jan17-3m

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh. Call and see us before the Court House. [apr13-1y

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms reasonable. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Mitchell's Bank store), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miss Jane McKeen, deceased, late of Bocough township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Adm'r. [apr6-6w] Brighton tp

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken. Having been duly commissioned an Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, represents the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamships. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. [apr20-1y

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Mary Howe, late of the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. T. H. DOUGLASS, } Admr's.
H. D. HOWE. } [feb16-6w

PATENTS Obtained for Inventors, by ORIN BIRKED, Chemist, and late Examiner in Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly procure patents, drawings, &c. Terms, $20 to $30. Circulars sent on application. Direct to 918 F street, opposite Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.*

Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner. [jan26-3m

THE Folsom Improved Family Sewing Machine. These machines make a new, durable and elastic stitch; will sew with every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine in use. A want is felt in every town. Liberal commissions allowed. For terms and circular address A. S. HAMILTON, 50 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent. [jan19-3m

J. B. Wilson..... John J. Wickham.

WILSON & WICKHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BEAVER, PA. [jan3-3m]

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the subscribers, executors of David Ferguson, dec'd, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected, and all claims having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH FERGUSON, } *Exrs.*
[apr6-6w] JAMES B. FERGUSON, }

UNION HOUSE,
A. BOYD ROOK, Proprietor.
Successor to John B. Clark.
GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.
BEAVER, PA.
dec8-1tif apr1.

Insure Your Life
AT ONCE!

John Hancock

A want the Merchant, the Farmer and the Mechanic need most is the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. This company presents the advantages of all other companies, and *in addition* this makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable*, when premium. It also pays *dividends* in *cash* at payments—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance should apply through the agent for the
COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*
No. 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
The John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and character will only be entertained.
COLE & STROUD,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a full stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very low prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Work made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGEWATER.

Book Agents Wanted for
Struggles and Triumphs Of
P. T. Barnum.
Written by Himself, In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—With Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It Embraces Forty Years Experiences of his own life as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Early Struggles, his Successful Enterprises, his Failures, his Successful Encounters, and important Historical and Personal Incidents connected therewith. Replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published is more suitable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We will prove it. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free. J. B. BURR & CO.
[jan2-3m] Publishers, Hartford, Conn

Miscellaneous.

That Celebrated
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,
MADE AT
Massillon, Ohio,
Can always be had at the Store of
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, PA.
feb16-tf

T. O. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19'68.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, cannot lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Tobacco and Cigars;
And all other articles usually found In a First Class
GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "coldness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for in a country store:

A Large Stock of the Best
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal, Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity.

His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,
Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.
A. S. HARVEY.
jan5.1869-1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,
$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do at not costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov24-1y.

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan19-1y.

NEW GOODS!
Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.
mar24-tf

Miscellaneous.

D. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,
In great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68;1y.—jy7chgd.

FRUIT TREES,
Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of (large size), Price $12. per hundred. Also, a choice lot of EVERGREENS, and the best variety of SMALL FRUITS, such as the *Philadelphia, Clark, Everbearing, Mammoth Custer, Doolittle, Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatanny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currents, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, as heretofore, at the Freepost Mount Nursery, three miles east of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's., New Brighton, or at the A. & P. Post Office, Rochester, will be promptly attended to. Discharge of shipping, &c. Sweet Potatoes and Tomato Plants in season.
ELWOOD THOMAS.
feb16-tf

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES
BOOKS,
STATIONERY; &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNA.
sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24-1y.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y
mar3:3m;je:3m;sep3m.dec.3m.;

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves Rochester, 7.15 A. M., arrives at Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	MAIL.	EXP's.	EXP's
Pittsburgh	1.55A.M	8.45A.M	9.45A.M	2.15P.M
Rochester	3.10	9.30	10.55	3.30
Salem	3.56	10.21	11.45P.M.	5.01
Alliance	4.15	11.15	12.35	6.00
Canton	5.00	12.15P.M	1.35	6.46
Massillon	5.17	12.40	1.52	7.05
Orrville	5.50	1.35	2.19	7.38
Wooster	6.35	2.01	3.50	8.05
Mansfield	7.05	3.31	5.27	9.40
Crestline { A	8.10	4.40	6.30	10.50
Crestline { D	11.15	8.00AM	6.30	10.20
Bucyrus	11.40	8.23	6.53	10.45
Upper Sandusky	12.30	9.10	7.38	11.15
Forest	1.44	7.45	8.01	11.45
Lima	2.50	9.05	9.15	12.50A.M.
Van Wert	3.56	10.19	10.25	2.00
Fort Wayne	6.30	1.15	12.05A.M	3.30
Columbia	8.11	12.53P.M	1.50	5.06
Warsaw	9.09	1.44	2.38	6.46
Plymouth	9.56	2.20	3.03	7.30
Valparaiso	11.00	3.30	4.07	7.40
Chicago	1.30	6.35	6.50	9.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's
Chicago	4.20AM	8.20AM	6.05PM	9.05PM
Valparaiso	7.20	11.00	8.57	11.51
Plymouth	8.01	11.35	9.30	12.30AM
Warsaw	8.35	12.15PM	9.52	1.07
Columbia	9.53	1.33	10.27	2.38
Fort Wayne	12.20	4.00	11.20	5.00
Van Wert	1.15PM	5.50	1.07AM	7.18
Lima	2.25	6.53	1.32	8.30
Forest	3.40	7.53	2.10	9.40
Upper Sandusky	4.35	8.50	3.05	10.05
Bucyrus	5.15	9.40	3.47	10.46
Crestline { A	6.10	10.40	4.15	11.15
Crestline { D	8.50AM	6.30	4.25	1.05PM
Mansfield	6.21	7.00	4.53	1.34
Wooster	7.40	8.27	6.15	3.01
Orrville	8.35	9.24	6.43	3.27
Massillon	9.13	9.21	7.17	3.58
Canton	9.35	10.38	7.35	4.13
Alliance	10.15	10.25	8.10	4.53
Salem	11.12	10.56	8.08	5.05
Rochester	12.00	11.35AM	10.23	6.42
Pittsburgh	3.15	1.40	11.55	7.05

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.55 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leave Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.40 p.m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

P. H. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Cleveland	8.15AM	12.35PM	3.35PM
Euclid Street	8.36	12.57	3.55
Hudson	9.30	1.50	4.45
Ravenna	10.04	2.10	5.13
Alliance	11.00	2.59	6.00
Bayard	12.22	4.15	
Wellsville	1.05PM	4.53	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM
Wellsville	8.55AM	3.35PM	
Bayard	1.25	5.10	
Alliance	1.20	5.55	7.45AM
Ravenna	1.58PM	6.31	8.35
Hudson	2.34	6.56	8.55
Euclid Street	3.46	7.19	9.56
Cleveland	4.00	7.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	7.35AM	1.50PM	4.30PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.15	2.00	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.50	3.05	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	12.25PM	4.35	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.40	5.10	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	2.20	5.50	
Pittsburgh	10.35	3.35	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.35AM	1.55PM	3.50PM	
Rochester	7.35	2.55	5.00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	3.21	5.48	
Wellsville	8.50	4.15	6.20	
Steubenville	9.50	5.20		7.05AM
Bridgeport	10.50	6.15		8.15
Bellair	11.10	6.40		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.10 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 10.30a. m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.30pm

F. H. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny
jun2-1y.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

A MAYION'S LOVE.

BY MAT. SHERRY, JR.

[From Matthew vii. 24th and 27th verses.]

Saviour divine! What lovely grace
Shall mark his way, who [illegible] trace,
Whose ear and hand are ready [illegible]
To learn and do thy holy will?

Shall morning's sunbeam [illegible]
With song of birds, to cheer [illegible]
And gentle showers—and rains [illegible]
And dewy eve—still [illegible]

Ah! see you cloudless [illegible]
Borne by the fleeting winds [illegible]
Behold the Spaining's [illegible]
And hear the Master's [illegible]

That storm must o'er his [illegible]
Now burst its terrors [illegible]
But he of cheer—it stands [illegible]
Built on the "Everlasting [illegible]

Thus thou dost build—[illegible]
Through storm's wrath, [illegible]
The storms of earth shall [illegible]
The trial here—the triumph [illegible]

Original Miscellany.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

SKETCH FROM A DIARY.

BY GALEN.

While encamped on the banks of the Rio Bonito, a tributary of the Rio Pecos, that waters the borders of the Llano Estacado—or Staked Plain—on its western side, I met an old man of some fifty years, whose hair had grown grey in the life of a borderer in this far western country. His name I omitted to pencil down at the time, and I have now forgotten it. His appearance at first sight was not of a kind to make an impression on a casual observer. His form was above the medium height, rather spare and gaunt in appearance, features of a roughened and rugged character and quiet expression—educated, no doubt, from years of toil and danger on the plains of the Great West.

The old man brought into our camp a wagon, drawn by oxen driven by a couple of rancheros. The wagon bore a cargo of pecan nuts and wild honey, which he offered to sell us in part or in whole. Not wishing the whole lot, we bargained for a portion of it; and during the course of our 'dicker,' the old man informed me that he had just come from the State of Texas with his present cargo of nuts and honey; and he was anxious to "sell out" as to enable him to return to that State as soon as possible. From our conversation I learned that the old man was in the "driving business" principally—that is, buying cattle from the stock growers on the vast cattle ranges of Texas, and driving them into the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado for the supply of Military Posts, and at the same time driving a small trade in pecan nuts and wild honey. From some remarks of the old man I was led to conclude he had been unfortunate in this trip, and on inquiry he related the following incident:

About six weeks previous to the time when I saw him he had, as usual, left the cattle ranges with a fine "outfit" of cattle, honey and nuts, and a force of cattle rancheros as guards and assistants. Their [illegible] everything to warrant a reasonable [illegible] of such good success as had [illegible] blessed similar ventures. The [illegible] were liable, at almost any moment [illegible] march, to be assaulted by [illegible] and, therefore, did not neglect any precautions necessary to repel the same. But having such a small force with him as a guard, he could hope for little security in case they were overhauled by any large body of Indians. However, as the route he was pursuing was rather a secluded one, he had hopes of escaping the notice of any marauding bands, as he had done on former occasions. "But, as he says, 'you can't tell when the pesky thieves are going to overhaul you; you may not see the rascals for nineteen times, and on the twentieth you are jumped."

Their wagon led the van, the cattle followed in the rear, driven by the rancheros and my informant. Nothing transpired to interrupt the march of the party until a point was reached about half way between the place of departure and that of their destination, known as Camanchee Springs. "Here they seen trouble ahead," as the old borderer said, in the shape of a large band of mounted savages coming careering toward them over the desert that lay to the eastward, and from behind some distant sand hills.

The hostile intent of the approaching Indians could not be mistaken; they intended to plunder and murder. They were judged to be a part of the Kiowa tribe by the old borderer, whose long experience in Indian warfare was not likely to lead him astray in the matter of diagnosing an assaulting party of Indians.—Nor did he stop long to consider what was to be done in the present emergency. He knew it would be useless to talk to his men about resisting the Indians, their number being overwhelming, and would likely bear down everything before them; and that not a moment was to spare. They must depend upon the fleetness of their animals and unknown chances even to hope for escape from the Indians.

Shouting to his men to lookout for themselves, he wheeled about and, striking the rowels of his spurs into his mustang's flanks, darted away at the top of his speed, followed by only one of his men, the others scattering in different directions over the plain.

The wagon with three of the rancheros was, at the time of the attack, some two miles ahead of the cattle and just entering a low chapparal of dense thorn and cactus growths. The old man at once concluded that the wagon would be captured to a certainty, and with little or no trouble, by the Indians; and that the men with it would only think of saving their own "bacon" by immediate flight. He was not certain they could even do this, as the Kiowa Indians had, as a general thing, very fleet horses; or, as the old man said, "their mounts were about as good as could be found." But he had no time to think much about anybody or anything but his escape just at that time.

He had hoped that the savages would first capture the herd of cattle, or turn their attention toward it, so as to enable him to put a goodly number of rods of ground between himself and his unwelcome visitors. But, in this he was disappointed, for, as he looked back over his shoulder in the course of his flight, he saw a party of warriors detach themselves from the main body, and heading directly toward him, come thundering in pursuit at apparently increased speed. And ever and anon, as he glanced back, they seemed to approach nearer and nearer. They were evidently well mounted—probably the best mounted of the whole band—and on this account were sent in pursuit of himself and comrade.

They led the chase but a few miles when he noticed that his companion's horse began to lag and fall to the rear, although the man used the utmost exertions to urge him forward. The poor brute had been overtasked in the start, and it became evident he would not hold out much longer. He unstrapped the rifle to do all he could to reach a chapparal which he saw ahead, and there abandon his beast and seek safety in the dense undergrowth; but to no purpose. As the Indians drew nearer and nearer, his companion suddenly turned his horse's head in a new direction, and tried to seek safety in that way. The poor fellow was desperate, and lost the only chance he had, by his movement; for, as soon as he left the beaten trail his horse rapidly failed, and the savages who pursued, soon came up with him. He threw up his hands as though begging for quarter, but in a moment afterwards the old rancher saw him fall pierced by lances in the hands of the conquerors [illegible]

[illegible] the advance [illegible] transpiring the [illegible] witnessed by the Indians [illegible] of rapid retreat, the latter [illegible] pursuing or giving up [illegible] but he hoped [illegible] before they over [illegible] him. He knew there was no hope [illegible] in the event of his capture, [illegible] in flight probably told him that. The reaching of the chapparal was the only salvation left; although his horse [illegible] and fell before it was reached, he would [illegible] hoped hope. But, he reached it, and springing from his horse dashed into its depths regardless of the thorns that lacerated his flesh as he pressed on for a considerable distance. He then sat down to take breath and await, revolvers in hand, the approach of the "red skins," determined to sell his life as dearly as possible.

The Indians, on coming up to the point where the borderer had deserted his horse halted, and several of them springing to the ground, entered the chapparal for a short distance, and then retraced their steps, uttering a volley of guttural exclamations which the borderer interpreted—from his knowledge of the Kiowa dialect—to mean that they were not going to scratch themselves to pieces for the sake of possessing his scalp, when they especially coveted only the cattle. When he heard that he said "I thought there was a chance left to save my top-knot." He was under the impression that the Indians soon left, but did not stir from his position for nearly an hour, when he crawled to the edge of the chapparal and reconnoitered in every direction but could see nothing of the Indians from his present position. His view, in the direction he had come, was somewhat obscured by the unevenness of the ground, and he did not think it prudent to venture any distance from the thicket that concealed him for a while yet. He could see nothing of his horse, nor did he expect to, as he knew the Indians would take him with them. In about two hours, as near as he could guess, he ventured forth on the plain, taking a direction at nearly a right angle to that in which the chase had led; keeping himself under cover of some low sand hills. After traveling about a mile and a half in that direction, he wheeled and took the course parallel with the trail they had been pursuing prior to the attack, toward the Camanche Springs, in the hope he might discover the fate of his party and the wagon. The direction he followed soon led him upon a high range of sand hills from which he had an extensive view in almost every direction. He could see the point where his party first discovered the Indians; and also the chapparal where, at the time of the attack, he noticed the wagon just entering, and looking closely, could certain he saw the white cover of the wagon peering above the thicket of cactus and thorn bushes. On looking toward the east he saw two horsemen, but they were so far away he could not tell whether they were white men or Indians; but finally determined they were of his party. Acting on this idea, he took out his handkerchief and getting on the highest point, waived it until he attracted their notice. They immediately turned their horses' heads and rode towards him, but he scrutinized them attentively, as he was not absolutely certain they were not Indians.—Here was another dilemma; almost as bad as the one he had just escaped. He was now obliged to trust to the fleetness of his own limbs, instead of those of his mustang; so placing the sand hills between himself and the horsemen, he ran on a line parallel with the hills until he reached the chapparel in which he thought he had seen the cover of the wagon, where he concealed himself. From this point he could see the horsemen as they approached, and he expected their appearance soon; but he looked in vain. For some inexplicable cause, they had turned back and followed their original direction.

After waiting till the sun had almost set, without any indication of the presence of savages, he concluded to try again to discover the fate of his companions. He concluded to make his way as cautiously as possible toward the spot where he tho't he had seen the upper portion of his wagon. So, making his way through the dense thicket as quietly as possible, he came to an elevation from which he could see what first he had observed from the sand hills. The object which he took to be the top of his wagon proved to be such, although the lower portion was hidden from view by the intervening thicket. He also saw the horns of the oxen peeping above the surrounding shrubbery. At first, he could not comprehend the situation. He was certain that if the Indians had captured the wagon they would have destroyed it before leaving. Finally, he concluded to creep up and reconnoitre its surroundings. When he arrived in close proximity to the vehicle he cautiously peered above the brush, when a thin streak of light shot out from behind it, followed by the sharp crack of a rifle, and the old man felt a stinging sensation on his right ear as he dropped again under cover. Putting up his hand he found a portion of his ear shot off. It was not entirely healed when he related the incident to the writer.

The borderer was astonished at being shot at, thinking that he had approached unobserved; but he knew the sound of the rifle, it belonged to his party. He tho't it quite possible they were some of his own party at the wagon, so he hailed and was satisfactorily answered and ordered to advance, which he did; going up to the wagon he found five of his party who were expecting an attack from the Indians. He learned that when the early part of the day, they were seen by those accompanying the wagon, and they hastened the team into the chapparal—unhitched, and tied the oxen to the wagon wheels, and prepared themselves either to fight or run; but, strange to say, they were not molested by the Indians who, it seems, were principally occupied in capturing the drove of cattle. They were joined, from time to time, by three other members of the party who had dodged the Indians. They had come to the conclusion that the balance of the party had either been killed or captured, and had determined to remain in their present position until morning, and then proceed if unmolested. They had seen the old borderer running across the plains toward the thicket, but thought he might be an Indian, so they kept watch and when he raised his head above the [illegible] "blazed away" at him, *die a red skin!* It being at that time too dark for recognition. Seeing and hearing nothing of Indians during the night, next morning the team was hitched, and the march resumed without further molestation.

THE COUNTRY COUSIN.

'You're sure you've got the key to the little brown carpet bag, Elkaniah and the green umbrella and the paper o' ginger cookies?'

'Yes, mother—all right.'

'And the bag of gilliflower apples?—them'll be a real treat to your city cousins. There an't many just such apple trees as ourn!'

'They're under the wagon seat, mother. Good-bye!'

Elkaniah Carey bent his tall figure to leave a cordial kiss on the brown, wrinkled cheek of the old lady who stood there, her cap-strings blowing back in the chill November wind, and her coarse, white apron fluttering like the sails of a frigate. And, six footer though he was, there was a dewy moisture in his eyes as he drove briskly away in the direction of the car depot. Elkaniah had been looking forward to this visit for many months; he had treasured up Frank Payne in his heart as a sort of fair faultless angel; and now the illusion was over.

So Elkaniah Carey went back to his New England farm a wiser and a sadder man.

Two years went by; the big c

ORATION OF CAPT. McCLELLAND.

On Tuesday, May 31, Battery B. held a reunion at Mt Jackson Lawrence Co., to commemorate the ninth anniversary of its organization, and was addressed on the occasion. The battery was the first three year company organized in Lawrence Co., for the war of the rebellion. Capt. Cook, of whose name the Battery bears, presided. After the transaction of the business, Capt. McClelland, addressed his comrades and fellow-citizens as follows:

COMRADES OF OLD BATTERY B:

A second time we have met to celebrate the anniversary of our organization.

Nine years ago to-day, we met, in the old carpenter shop to perfect our organization by the election of officers. As you all remember, but several days before, we had been drilling in the streets of this usually quiet village. You had changed the garb of a citizen for the uniform of the soldier. The flag bequeathed to us by our fathers, baptized with their blood, had been fired upon by those who before had received its protection. The country through all its length and breadth was alive with preparations for a war which no majority able to measure. Peace and forbearance, quility had given place to inquisitive stirring strains of

and prepare."

THE Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting on last Friday, to consider the San Domingo treaty. Gen. Babcock explained the provisions and the circumstances under which it was negotiated. Other facts were communicated to the Committee, who evince no disposition to come to an early conclusion, but will take full time to consider this important subject.

THE Committee on Banking and Currency, at a meeting on Friday, talked about the funding of the public debt and of the general question of the currency, but did not agree upon any form of a bill to meet the instructions of the House to report a bill increasing the currency $50,000,000. The Committee are divided between greenbacks and National bank notes. The probability is each side will report a bill leaving the House to take its choice.

THE Committee on Territories have found a solution of the Alaska difficulty. Mr. Collum has prepared a bill, which the Committee will undoubtedly agree to, attaching Alaska to Washington territory as a county, and giving it three members of Assembly, one member of Council, and a judge to hold courts. The whole expense of governing Alaska in this way will not exceed six or eight thousand dollars a year.

THE bill to prevent election frauds, offered by Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, will be agreed upon by the committee. It provides in substance that any person who shall vote or attempt to vote illegally, or more than once, or shall attempt to prevent any legal voter from voting, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned three years. This bill originated out of the investigations of the New York election frauds, and will no doubt pass the House.

THE President has approved the joint resolution providing that the unexpended balance of the fund created by act of Feb. 1866, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, shall be [illegible] asylum for disabled volunteers. The money withheld because of the desertion of a person from the volunteer forces of the U. S. is prohibited being paid to him, except the record of the desertion has been canceled on the sole ground that it was made erroneously and contrary to the facts, but such moneys shall remain the property of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, for the support of its beneficiaries.

A DELEGATION of National Bank men, headed by Freeman Clark, of New York, called upon Secretary Boutwell a few days ago and laid before him a statement showing that if the clause in relation to the national banks in the Funding bill was adopted requiring them to take new bonds they would be compelled to wind up their institutions; that they desired to have the same privilege as is given to other bondholders. They could not understand why the national banks were mentioned in the Funding Bill. The Secretary controverted their position and demonstrated clearly why they should be required to take new bonds. They assured the Secretary that if they were compelled to take new bonds it would break up the National Bank system.

A DISPATCH from Lawrence, Kansas, dated March 12th, says: Immigration to Kansas this season is unprecedented in the history of the State. Last evening and this morning's trains on the Kansas Pacific Railroad brought five hundred immigrants for this State. The company has been obliged to order additional railway stock to meet immediate requirements. The first shipment of Colorado cattle over the road has just taken place. There are now ten thousand head at Kit Carson awaiting shipment. A fast night express train is to be put on the road making the time from Kansas City to Denver six hours. Work is now being vigorously pushed on seven different lines in Kansas. Several of our business men have given notice of the resumption of specie payments next week.

Mr. Connell, of the Pa. Senate, says the bill which passed the House providing for the safe custody of the public money hereafter, and which requires the State Treasurer to deposit it in sound banks in proportions not greater than one-fourth of their capital, and that they shall pay interest on the average balance to the State and not into the pocket of the Treasurer, has been pending in the Senate for the last three weeks, and would have been disposed of before this time but for the time lost in personal alterations over the actions of the investigating Committee.

I regard this bill as the most important of the session, as it cuts up by the roots the practice heretofore followed by the incumbents of the office, to use the public money for their own benefit, and will end forever the disgraceful and demoralizing scramble for the office witnessed at the opening of every session of the Legislature. But this much needed and most excellent measure has been thrust aside repeatedly to give place to the altercations on the investigation.

THE *Radical* in seeking to mislead the public, and to divert attention from its own participation in the defeat of a part of our ticket last fall, charges, among other things, that the disaster was "owing to utter incapacity in the management of our campaign." This charge of "utter incapacity" made against the 55 or 60 members of the county committee, is about as contemptible and silly a charge, under all the circumstances, as the *Radical* could make. If so disposed, we presume the committee could very easily satisfy the public that it was Mr. Quay's telegram, his foul political odor and "loans" during the campaign, that so disgusted the Republicans and chilled their party zeal as to make them for a time indifferent about the success of their ticket. The committee had no "indifference, to overcome, and had it not been created by the conduct of Mr. Quay and a few of his personal friends, we have no hesitation in saying, that with the amount of labor put forth by the committee, our *whole* ticket would have been elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 1000 votes. We are, however, not a member of the committee, and have no authority to speak in its behalf. Its members, we apprehend, can defend their own conduct when they see proper to do so. At any rate the *Radical* and Argus, instead of discussing the conduct of others, should first purge themselves of all blame for our party's partial defeat at the last election. To this end we will now agree to answer any and all questions put to us by the *Radical* on the subject, provided it agrees to answer any and all questions propounded by the Argus relating to the same matter. Here are two for this week:

First, If the *Radical* labored during the last campaign to elect our *whole* ticket, why did its editor tell two prominent Democrats of Beaver, while on the way to Harrisburg, in the midst of the campaign, that the Democratic candidate for Clerk *should* and *would* be elected?

Second, If the *Radical* supported Arthur Shields, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, why did it print tickets for his Democratic competitor in such a manner and under a heading intended to deceive Republican voters into his support?

Now, when the *Radical* gives us the information we seek, we will be happy to enlighten it on any point it requests us to.

THE Border raid bill was reported affirmatively by the Ways and Means committee on last Friday. The votes stood yeas 9, and nays 7. It is confidently asserted that the bill will be passed by the Legislature, and vetoed by the Governor. Then again, it is alleged, that enough votes are already secured in both Houses, to pass it over Gov. Geary's veto, and thus make it a law in spite of the Executive. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in an editorial on this question uses this language:

"The people of Pennsylvania cannot honor too highly the seven Republican gentlemen who have stood up so bravely against this crowning iniquity of the present Legislature. Nor can they visit with too heavy censure the men who have sold themselves out to this wholesale scheme of robbery. Two of the Committee—Longeneeker, of Bedford, and Skinner, of Franklin—will plead in extenuation of their votes, that their constituents required it of them. It is a poor excuse for doing a dishonest act that some one else demands or expects it, but it is a shade better than the total absence of excuse on the part of other border raiders. Messrs. Davis, Adaire or Josephs, for instance, who misrepresent Philadelphia districts, for their complicity in this barefaced swindle; and Philadelphia owes it to her good name to see to it that these three gentlemen have leave to stay at home after the close of the present session, *whether they get renominations or not.*"

FEMALES AS JURORS.

At Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, on March 7th Judge Lowe, charged a Grand Jury, composed of ladies and gentlemen as follows: "It will be borne in mind that that this is the first appearance of ladies in the Jury box in this country. Wyoming gives to woman the ballot, and the right to sit in judgment and hold office seems to have been added to privilege of voting. Here is the Judge's charge.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Grand Jury—It is an innovation and a great novelty to see as we do the ladies summoned to serve as jurors. The extension of political rights and franchise to woman is a subject that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman was a victim to the vices, crimes and immorralities of man, with no power to protect and defend herself from these evils.

I have long felt that such powers of protection should be conferred upon woman, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as the pioneers in this movement, and to test the question. The eyes of the whole world are to-day fixed upon this Jury of Albany county. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the Court shall be extended to you. It would be a most shameful scandal that ein our temple of justice, and in our courts of law, anything should be permitted which the most sensitive lady might not hear with propriety, and witness.

And here let me add that it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and paid by every American gentleman to every American lady, as to, even by a word or act, endeavor to deter her from the exercise of these rights of which the law has invested you. I will conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourselves. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be evidently proper for women to sit upon Grand Juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country.

I shall be glad of your assistance in the accomplishment of this object. I do not make these remarks from distrust to any of the gentlemen. On the contrary, I am exceedingly pleased and gratified with the indication of intelligence, love of law and good order, and the gentlemanly deportment which I see manifested here. I will now listen to any reasons, which any jurors may make for being excused.

IT is alleged by a London letter writer that the reason the English press favor the measure of our government for annexing St. Domingo is because nothing would please the Britishers better than to see America in a muss. They have learned through the engineers, doctors, agriculturists and politicians whom Lawson & Co. have sent to St. Domingo, that the country, though very rich and suitable for the native St. Dominican, is worthless for all Europeans and Americans. Says the writer further: "Immigration and colonization are impossible on account of the climate and the fearful maladies, which have destroyed before now on that soil the armies of France and Spain. Besides, the Monroe doctrine once fully inaugurated in the Antilles, the whole of the South American republics would at once join together in self defense and form a permanent armed opposition and menace to the United States. But the most direct reason is, that there are about three quarters of a million sterling at stake for the financiers engaged in this affair, which now hangs upon the *pro* and *con* of the American Senate."

THE German journalists who went to the inauguration of the Suez Canal are highly indignant at the discovery of the instructions of the Viceroy of Egypt in regard to their treatment. The Viceroy had ordered his functionaries to treat the French journalists with more distinction than the Germans.

THE ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

Meeting of Friends of the Project at New Brighton.

A meeting of the friends of the enlargement of the Erie Canal was held at New Brighton on Friday evening, 25th ult., the proceedings of which have just reached us. The committee appointed at a previous meeting, comprising Messrs. R. B. Chamberlain, M. T. Kennedy, Benjamin Wilde, H. Mendenhall, J. H. Cuningham, L. G. Kniffer, B. R. Bradford, Frank Miner and Wm. Henry, reported a lengthy preamble—setting forth the importance of the proposed enlargement; the efforts of Eastern capitalists for ship communication between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and the proposed divergence of trade and travel from the Mahoning and Beaver valleys in the interest of New York and Baltimore railroads and the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Erie Canal and improvement of the Ohio river with capacity to pass vessels and boats of increased tonnage, from the Ohio to Lake Erie, is a project of commercial importance to all business men—an enterprise to stimulate productive industry—to develop more rapidly our mineral resources, to attract manufacturing capital and to enlarge the range of our markets, both in the Lake regions and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Resolved, That reposing confidence in the engineering expositions demonstrating its practicability with no diminuition but augmentation of water in reservoirs and slack water we as a community, need indulge in no fanciful speculation or apprehensions of the water power along the falls of the Beaver being destroyed or impaired.

Resolved, That for the *means* to secure an inauguration and completion of ship and boat navigation from the Lakes to the Ohio, and thence to the Gulf and tributaries of the Mississippi, we rely upon legislation wisely harmonizing capital, and we accordingly advocate any judicious expedient of national or State governments to devise the right ways.

Resolved, That we recommend such legislation that while clothing the Erie Canal Company or any other company with additional powers and privileges, such restrictions and conditions shall be imposed, as will defeat combinations and exactions for personal interests calculated to repel honest capitalists and defeat all judicious State or National aid.

Resolved, That we deprecate opposition and distraction in our locality and county, as discouraging efforts to some feasible plan of legislation, whereby to undertake *now* this work and not postpone it for the energies of coming time.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature be requested to support all just expedients for aiding and encouraging the Erie Canal Company or any other company in undertaking this work, and thereby avoid an abandonment of the present canal that would be ruinous to Western Pennsylvania interests and disreputable to us as a State.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following executive committee appointed to further the object: H. Mendenhall, B. R. Bradford, R. B. Chamberlain, Milton Townsend, M. T. Kennedy.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill as it passed the Senate provides for the issue of four hundred millions of coupons or registered ten forty year bonds, bearing 5 per cent. coin interest, for disposal in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par value for coin, or in exchange for 5-20 bonds of equal aggregate par value; also for four hundred millions of fifteen-forty year bonds, bearing five and one half per cent. coin interest, on similar disposal at not less than par value for coin or redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest; also for the issue of four hundred millions of twenty-forty year bonds bearing four per cent. coin interest for similar disposal at not less than par value for coin or redemption in outstanding bonds. A further issue of the last named bonds is authorized, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided the aggregate debt of the United States is not thereby increased. All these bonds to be entirely free from taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint agents in the United States for the negotiation of bonds, and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. is appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of the same. One hundred and fifty million dollars annually of the duties on imported goods are applied to the payment of interest or reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the United States bonds now held as a sinking fund in the Treasury, as well as those hereafter purchased, shall be canceled and destroyed. On and after the first of October next registered bonds of any denomination not less than one thousand dollars, issued under the provisions of this act, are to be deposited with the Treasurer as security for the circulation of national banks, the circulation of these banks which do not comply with this provision within one year from the passage of this act to be forfeited; provided banks shall be allowed upon giving thirty days notice to the Comptroller of the Currency to deposit legal tender notes with the Treasurer to the amount of the outstanding circulation and take up the bonds pledged for its redemption; provided further that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of either of the classes of bonds hereby authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest is fixed at 4½ or by per cent. per annum. The amount of circulating notes received by any bank shall not exceed eighty per centum of the par value of bonds deposited.

The last section authorizes banks to be organized and do business on depositing $50,000 in United States notes with the Comptroller of Currency in exchange for four per cent. bonds and receive circulating notes the same as other banks, without respect to limitation of aggregate circulation of national currency; provided, however, that as circulation notes are issued under this section, an equal amount of United States notes shall be cancelled and destroyed.

A COLORED delegation from Tennessee, accompanied by ten members of the House, on Thursday last, presented to the President a memorial asking protection against outlaws of the State. The President said the question of stationing troops in portions of the country alluded to would be referred to the Secretary of War, but so far as interference with civil law was concerned, it required serious consideration. The request of the committee will accordingly be referred to the Secretary of War.

LAWRENCE CASSIDY, who, on Friday last, threatened President Grant with assassination, using abusive language, while the latter was walking on Pennsylvania avenue with his son, was to day pronounced insane by the police surgeons and sent to the Government insane asylum. The man has repeatedly been refused admission to the executive mansion on account of his singular conduct.

THE Republican Senatorial caucus on Thursday last was fully attended for discussion on Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. Messrs. Morton, Drake, Thayer and Cameron favored striking it out, while Messrs. Trumbull, Edmonds, Perry and others advocated its retention. No vote was reached, except one for adjournment *sine die*, which carried. Unless there be further action in caucus the amendment will be adopted by at least ten majority in the Senate.

THE bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment has been finally put in shape by the Judiciary Committee, and will be reported to the House next week. It has been modified somewhat, but still imposes fine and imprisonment on any person who fails to register any colored vote, or to assess the requisite taxes to enable him to vote, or to prevent him from having the same privileges under local regulations as are given to white men.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing for the most thorough assessment of the income tax that has ever been made. Special instructions are being issued to assessors to see to it that every person believed to be in the receipt of income or property on which tax should be paid, be notified of the Government demand, and required to answer the questions of the tax list in a full and satisfactory manner. The intention of Mr. Delano is to secure the collection of this tax, as that its burden may be more equally borne than hitherto. People of all classes, therefore, who have made anything over and above the usual exemption during the past year, may as well begin to get their answers ready, as assessors will begin the present month, and will prosecute with vigor.

AN enterprise is on foot to obtain for Philadelphia a portion of the immense grain trade of the lakes, which now centres at Buffalo, and which has been heretofore monopolized by the transportation companies of the State of New York. The railroad is to extend from Jersey Shore, (on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway), in a northwestern direction to Buffalo. Sixteen miles of the Buffalo end have been completed under an old charter. This line will pass for about one hundred and fifty miles through the undeveloped mineral regions of Potter county. The completion of the new road will successfully enable the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to divert a large amount of northwestern produce to its Philadelphia elevators and wharves.

THE Washington correspondent of *the Pittsburgh Gazette*, writing under date of March 10th says: Society was considerably agitated on that day, in consequence of a report which has spread concerning one of its prominent members, an officer of the army, who, some time since, married a Georgetown lady of beauty and wealth. The story goes that the gentleman in question has been in the habit of badly treating his new wife, and that the day previous in a drunken fit he turned her out of doors, and locked up the (her) family plate in one of the city banks. Last evening the wife took the train for Pittsburgh, where she has many friends, who she declares she will never leave, at least to rejoin her husband. The gentleman previous to his marriage, was a widower, and the father of two daughters who have already gained considerable reputation for their beauty and accomplishments. The disagreement caused excitement and consternation in fashionable circles—such as has not been felt for many years.

THE *Tribune* publishes Yokahomo correspondence on the Oneida disaster. The writer says the whistle of the Oneida was blown and three guns fired. Still the Captain of the Bombay declares he neither saw nor heard a signal; yet the steward of the Bombay, on his arrival at Yokohama, asserted the Oneida had been run into and cut to the water's edge. But the worst of the story is the evidence of a British Lieutenant, that Captain Eyre told him he had *"cut the whole quarter of a damned Yankee frigate, and served her bloody well right."* Capt. Eyre's own evidence is to the effect that the collision was too slight to be much regarded, and his pilot told him a spit of land was near, and there was no danger, and that he was a good fifteen minutes looking after the ill fated ship. The statements of the Captain's Clerk, Crowninshield, and Master Yates, agree that the Oneida whistle was blown fiercely, and that if the Bombay had stopped or sent boats, nearly every man would have been saved. Yates, says as the ship was fast sinking, Capt. Williams, who was on the bridge, was asked to get on board, but refused, saying, "No, I will stay in my ship, if she goes down." Lieut. Commander Muldaur walked up and said, "Sir, the ship is going down." "I know it," said the captain, "but what can I do; I have repeatedly asked for boats, but I could not get them." At this moment the ship settled, the smoke stack came over and forced the cutter from the ship side, and she went down stern first. I hauled the Captains clerk, Wm. F. Crowninshield, on board, and made a great effort to save Lieut. Commander, Stewart, but he sunk just before I reached him, saying as he went down "for God's sake save me." He was quite ill at the time.

—The steady decline in the premium on gold causes great rejoicing at Washington, and already the question of a speedy resumption of specie payments is talked of by Congressmen generally. Numerous members have been calling on the President and Secretary Boutwell, endeavoring to learn their intentions, and urging upon them their views as to what is the best plan to pursue in the premises. Secretary Boutwell, however, seems to give little satisfaction as to his intentions, and only talks about our finances in a general way, fearing that the premature publication of his views might aid speculators and produce no good result. Letters have been received there from gentlemen connected with some of the largest banks in the country, indicating their willingness to resume specie payment at once, provided the Government takes the initiative. They do not propose to pay gold on deposits, but only on the circulation. Let this course be agreed on by the banks, and specie resumption, they assert, can be easily accomplished.

THE *Radical* in an article on State Treasury matters speaks thus of Gov. Geary, the leader of the Republican party of Pennsylvania:

"The bill will probably pass the Senate, when it will become necessary for Mr. Scott to revisit the gory Geary".

That sounds a little queer to come from a "Republican paper." Now, look how this same sheet can speak of a Democratic office holder whose patronage is bestowed upon it. The language used refers to Sheriff Grebing:

"It is fortunate for the County that in the melee she happened upon a clever gentleman and an excellent officer."

Better throw off the "Union blue" and put on the "Confederate grey" at once. This way of "beating around the bush" is cowardly and will deceive no one for any great period of time.

A DISPATCH from Jackson, Miss., says E. M. Yerger escaped from jail this morning at five o'clock. He was yesterday brought before the Court to argue the application for *habeas corpus*. The case was postponed to the second Monday in April.

A bill was yesterday introduced into the Legislature restricting the powers in application for writs, and the bill will probably pass before the time set for Yerger's trial. Hence Yerger's escape. The Sheriff and his posse have been searching for him all day without success.

A letter from Darlington S. C., says that Mr. Whittemore was insulted on the cars on Monday to Darlington at several places, and has been burned in effigy in nearly every town in the district, but his friends are active, and regard his return to his seat in the House as certain! An enthusiastic mass meeting has been held in Darlington, in which white and black men took part, and Whittemore's statement of his case was received with great applause.

The Late Indian Raid.

A dispatch from Chicago dated March 12th says: General Sheridan to-day issued the following general order:

Headquarters Military Division, Missouri, Chicago March 12—General orders No. 1. The Lieut. Gen. commanding this Military Division takes great pleasure in announcing to his command the complete success of a detachment of the 2d cavalry and 13th infantry, under command of Brevet Col. Baker of the 2d cavalry, against a band of Piegan Indians in Montana. These Indians, whose proximity to the British line has furnished them an easy and safe protection against attack, have hitherto murdered and stolen with comparative impunity, in defiance and contempt of the authority of the government. After having been repeatedly warned, they have at last received a carefully prepared and well merited blow. In middle of winter, the thermometer below zero, when experience had led them to believe they could not be reached, the blow fell. One hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, three hundred horses captured and the village and property of the band totally destroyed.

The Lieutenant General cannot commend too highly the spirit and conduct of the troops and their commander under the difficulties and hardships they experienced owing to inclemency of the weather, and as one of the results of that severe but necessary and well merited punishment of these Indians, he congratulates the citizens of Montana upon the reasonable prospect of future security for their property and lives.

By direction of Lieutenant General Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Female Bankers and Brokers.

A recent number of *Harper's Bazar* prints portraits of Mrs. Jennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, whose recent appearance upon Wall street, New York, under the firm of "Woodhull, Claflin & Co., Bankers and Brokers," has attracted so much notice. It is not, indeed, altogether a new thing for ladies to deal in stocks; many have been known to do so in a private way for years, personally or through others. In England, Miss Burdett Coutts has remained at the head of the great banking house built up by her predecessors; and in France, Madame Welles Lavalette has occupied a similar position. But for ladies to open an office, and undertake banking and brokerage as a legitimate calling, is a decided innovation. The pictures, which are taken from photographs, show both of the sisters to be fine looking, if not beautiful. Mrs. Woodhull is apparently the elder, though neither can be very far advanced in years. Mrs. Claflin's face is that of a young lady not yet thirty, or even near it. Her countenance has a sweet and impressive expression.

DISPATCHES received from Admiral Poor, in command of the North Atlantic fleet, dated Cape Haytien, March 12, state that he had called upon the provisional President, and, after the usual interchange of civilities acquainted him with the object of his visit. The President summoned his Cabinet, and the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from his government, namely: "That negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and that while they were pending this government had determined, with its whole power, to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytien or any government with that of the Dominicans, and if any attempts should be made upon the Dominicans, during the negotiations, under the Haytien, or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return." The President and Secretary of State expressed the hope that the friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, but that, while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy.

Admiral Poor afterward learned, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States Government accompanied with force.

The United States steamers Severn and Dictator arrived at Port au Prince on the 9th of February. The day before the arrival of the Severn at Port au Prince a rumor was in circulation in town that a collision had occurred at Cape Haytien, between the Nantucket and the Haytien man-of-war Terror, late Pequot, in consequence of protection given by the former to an American consul. It was also reported by the two pilots who brought in the Severn and Dictator, with a discrepancy as to the result. An examination by the Admiral proved the rumor without foundation.

—The Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation voted solidly against Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, being the only delegation in which there was no break. There was a clear Republican majority for the bill as General Butler introduced it, but the minority and the Democrats amended it. The Senate will not act on it at present, and will most likely defeat it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Sunday.

—Snow fell at Richmond, Va., on Sunday last, to the depth of 9 inches.

—The city of Portland, Maine, is paying gold or its equivalent for her

—The father of Hon. Anson Burlingame, Joel Burlingame, Esq., is living in Dundon, Cook county, Ill.

The French Prince Imperial contemplates a tour through Germany and Prussia, with his military tutor.

municipal coupons, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court.

—Texas will be admitted as soon as her Senators and papers arrive in proper condition.

—Nearly a quarter of a million tons of ice were housed on the Hudson river during the recent cold weather.

—Samuel F. Wilson, one of the editors and proprietors of the N. O. *Picayune*, died on Saturday, aged 65.

—The report of the resignation of Gen. Jordan as commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces is again denied.

—Revenue officers at Fredericksburg, Va., have seized fifty thousand cigars and twenty barrels of whisky.

—Philadelphia children rejoice that the City Councils will not refuse the appropriation for music in the public schools.

—Temperance billiard saloons are a failure in Philadelphia, and an agonizing conundrum, as to the reason is postponed.

—Father Hyacinthe doesn't worry about his secularization, but wants still more of it so that he may marry his cousin.

—A Chinaman swimming for dear life in San Francisco harbor was relieved of a hundred weight of opium by his rescuer, a policeman.

—Queen Victoria is sick a-bed in consequence of the Prince of Wales being mixed up in the Mordaunt scandal.

—The Prince Imperial is taking lessons in fencing, and his father came very near taking one in barricading the other day.

—Immense coal fields are reported to have been discovered near South Pass, Wyoming; also abundant iron ore in Rattlesnake Mountains.

—Gen. Morris L. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General of the United States army, died suddenly at New Orleans on Saturday, aged 56.

—A letter from Senator Grimes, dated Naples, Feb. 12th, says his health, though not good, is improving, and that he is much better than last summer.

—Two children of Alex. Edmondson, were fatally burned at Wethersville, Md., on Saturday, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of their mother.

—The rear building of the N. Y. State inebriate asylum at Binghamton, was burned Friday night. The main building was uninjured. Loss $75,000; insured for $25,000.

—Ex-Auditor Wycliffe, of La., has delivered the coupons he was charged with embezzling, to Acting Auditor Graham. He gave bail and has been released from prison.

—The Muscatine, Kankakee and Eastern Railroad is to be surveyed from Genessee, Illinois, to Pittsburgh Pa. The road will cross the Mississippi at Rock Island, on the new government bridge.

—At Philadelphia, Wednesday night, Hester Wilder, colored, was killed by a blow from the fist of her husband, because she interfered to prevent him beating her child, a girl of thirteen. The murderer has been arrested.

—A school teacher, in the vicinity of Indianapolis, while punishing a boy on Wednesday because angered at resistance and struck him a furious blow on the head with a heavy ruler. The boy staggered out of school and fell dead.

—The business of the Suez Canal is all that its projectors anticipated for an enterprise still in its infancy; the average number of vessels passing through it during the first seventeen days of February was a little over one per day.

—The resolution instructing Assessors of real estate to make their valuations upon a gold basis, has received the approval of both branches of the Legislature of Ohio. This must have been done upon the presumption that there is to be an early resumption of specie payments.

—The French Journals say that several ecclesiastics from North America are among those ordered to leave Rome, for "having taken part in recriminations and intrigues unworthy the character with which they are invested, and of the respect which they beyond all others, owe to the Holy See."

—The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court of Justice has found a true bill against Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and committed him for trial on a capital charge. The trial is set down for the 21st inst. The general impression is that the law will be administered with strict impartiality, for political as well as moral reasons.

—A telegram was received at Washington Tuesday morning by the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the actual resumption of specie payments in Texas and Northern Louisiana, currency and coin being taken for cotton without distinction. A dollar greenback will now purchase as much cotton as a gold dollar.

—The right of circumcision is no longer universally practiced among the Jews. Sixty-Six Jewish physicians of Vienna have published a manifesto against it, and the Rabinical Congress of Philadelphia resolved that the male child of a Jewish woman is, even if uncircumcised, by the very act of his birth a member of the Jewish community.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.—People are asking, why does gold go down? Some are bothering their heads to find all sorts of difficult and roundabout answers. But plain people conclude that gold goes down simply because it can't help it.—There is nothing to keep it up. It is natural that it should go down. Unnatural causes, of which Wall street gambling is the worst, have kept it up a long time. But Wall street has wearied. Nor are serious consequences likely to ensue. Gold at par would add from two to three hundred millions to the volume of currency.—For six or seven years gold has been merely an article of merchandise, and was no more a part in the volume of currency than the Delaware peach crop. As it approaches par gold will resume its legitimate place—and business of every kind will be lively on a solid basis. So let gold go down—gradually yet surely.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THEY say that fifty young Radicals in Paris have sworn to avenge the death of Victor Noir, in case merely nominal punishment should be inflicted on Prince Pierre Napoleon. They propose to challenge the Prince successively, until one of them succeeds in killing him. In case the Prince should refuse to meet them "in the field of honor," they will, by turn, watch for him on the streets, and insult him in public.

THE story recently told by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that the Emperor Napoleon III had died some time ago under the knife of the celebrated Surgeon Richard, and that a man bearing a very close resemblance to him now represented him in the Tuileries, is one of the many ridiculous canards circulating in the suburbs of Paris about the imperial family.

From the Lancaster Express.

THE BORDER SWINDLE.

The New Scheme of Mackey, Quay and Company.

The *Examiner* says it is "reliably informed from Harrisburg that the Border Damage bill, amounting to over two million and a half of dollars is a set up job, and will pass the Senate and House and will be signed by the Governor," and furthermore that "the corruption fund is twenty five per cent., or over five hundred and forty thousand dollars!" Considering the sympathies of the *Examiner*, and its relation to the leading men who are operating in favor of the passage of this huge legislative iniquity, it ought to be pretty well posted on the subject of this "set up" so far as its friends in the Senate and House are concerned. Of course, nobody will be silly enough to believe that it has any authority for speaking for the Governor in regard to his action on the bill, should it pass. But we are satisfied that our neighbor is either entirely too confident of the success of this pet measure of his friends, or he is not posted in the premises. The readers of that paper will no doubt be surprised, after reading its outburst of honest indignation against the "thieving rascals" who are pushing this Border Raid bill, that its principal supporters are the members of the ex-Treasury Ring of Mackey, Quay, & Co., and that it is currently reported and believed in well informed circles at Harrisburg that the "corruption fund" referred to has been drawn from this prolific source of political corruption, and that they expect to be reimbursed and paid a handsome "profit out of the proceeds of the bill should they succeed in getting it through. The recent development of facts connected with the management of the Treasury in the hands of these corruptionists, demonstrates that no legislative scheme can be too iniquitous to command their support, if they see in its success a reasonable assurance of "getting their money back." The startling fact developed in the testimony of Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Mackey's Cashier, that while hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lying in pet banks for the private use of Treasury favorites, while all the "unexpended balance," and over a million besides, has been unlawfully taken from the Sinking Fund, is sufficient to prepare the public mind for any new development, even for as great an outrage upon the tax payers as this Border Damage bill if in the power of this unscrupulous ring to perpetrate it.

We are glad to have reason to know however, that this, "set up" is not such an assured fact as the Lancaster organ of Mackey, Quay & Co. would have us believe, and we know that the "set up" is not to be found where that paper would lead its readers to look for it. Notwithstanding the huge proportions of the corruption fund and the power and unscrupulousness of the combination using it, we believe that the iniquity will fail in its passage through the House, or, at the worst, that it will find no mercy at the hands of Governor Geary. The fears of the *Examiner* that the delegation from Lancaster county would favor such a measure, are the creation of either prejudice or buncombe. The men to be watched are not the delegation from this county, but those who supported the ring of Mackey, Quay & Co., in their late desperate efforts to hold on to the State Treasury, and who are now operating with equal desperation to "get their money back" through the passage of this greatest of all swindles upon the tax payers of Pennsylvania. In the language of the *Examiner*, we say to the people, "the votes are bought—it is only a question if you will submit to be thus doubly robbed and plundered" by the old Treasury cormorants, "or go to Harrisburg *en masse* and drive the thieving rascals into the Susquehanna river."

The Wards of the State.

That portion of the State appropriation bill which provides for the maintenance and support of the soldiers' orphans' schools has passed the lower House by a large and flattering vote, but with an amendment which virtually defeats the entire object, and if carried out will undo the good work. We refer to the proviso allowing the parent or *other guardians* of the children to take them away from the school and receive a certain sum of money for keeping them.

We have not at this time the space to expose this cunning device, but will simply characterize it as a malicious stab at the whole system. It is in plain English, a plan for letting out the labor of the orphans to any person who is shrewd enough and grasping enough to get it. It gives any unscrupulous farmer or mechanic or trade-man the chance to get a boy's labor for eight months and pays a premium for taking it. It is a sale of the orphan, and as such an insult to every living soldier.

We call on the friends of the soldier in the Senate to squelch this schema. In the House, we are told, but one soldier voted for it, and in the range of our acquaintance we do not know a single soldier who approves it. The State Superintendent of orphan schools, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and others holding official relations to the children of our dead openly denounce it, and we believe they reflect the feelings of every veteran.

We trust every post of the Grand Army, every officer of the disbanded Pennsylvania regiments, every friend of the soldier, will send in their remonstrances at once. It is time to rally.—*Philadelphia Press.*

American Silver.

American silver appears to be a drug in Canada. Government has been memorialized on the subject, and it seems, has concluded to issue a proclamation fixing its value about 20 per cent. below par, with the hope that the silver may thus be driven back to its earlier home. About two months' time will be given those who have any such coin stored away to get rid of it at current value.

Much of this money is in the hands of the farming communities, and it may be presumed that many "old stockings," well-filled, and stowed away for months, will now be rapidly depleted. It is not beyond a bare possibility that, sooner than lose the twenty per cent., those who have it in their possession now will entrust it to the banks for safekeeping—who latterly, by the way, are not very well patronized by the farmers. These men have always been taught that the best bank is a bank of earth, because it never refuses discount to honest labor, and that the best shares are ploughshares, because on them the dividends are always liberal. They have also been taught that no man of good common sense will question the authority of these traditional teachings. Hence one is not surprised to learn that, when a man has an abundance of land and a superabundance of money, he prefers loaning this on "good mortgage," or storing it away in old stockings and wooden chests, to investing it in an enterprise that savors at all of the doubtful.

DANIEL EMERSON, aged 17 years and Orrin Nichols, aged 14 years, left school in Eldred, Pa., for a sleigh ride to Enterprise. Nichols furnished the horse and sleigh, and as they started off Emerson stated that he was going to drink a quart of whisky at Enterprise. On arriving there, according to Nichols' story, they were waited upon by a woman, and where Emerson emptied three glasses of whisky. They then proceeded to another place where the same performance was repeated by Emerson. He asked for more, but the bar tender refused to accommodate him. The boys then started for home. They had not proceeded very far before Emerson became very drunk, and fell out of the sleigh. His companion was unable to put him in again, but a neighbor coming along put him into his own sleigh and conveyed him home.

Hanauer's Column.

REMOVAL! HANAUER'S Bazar of Fashion Removed to corner Market & Bridge Sts. Bridgewater, Pa.

mar16:tf

Medicinal.

1854
SEWARD'S
COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

je30:1y

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair* is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be sa

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 16, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Time.	3m.	6m.	9m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$4 50	$6 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	4 50	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	9 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending March 12, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
March 6	28 deg.	35 deg.	29 deg.
" 7	31 deg.	36 deg.	31 deg.
" 8	27 deg.	35 deg.	28 deg.
" 9	29 deg.	36 deg.	30 deg.
" 10	35 deg.	47 deg.	37 deg.
" 11	39 deg.	51 deg.	38 deg.
" 12	39 deg.	54 deg.	47 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Notice—John McMahon.
Hanauer's Column.
Cleaning Feathers.—G. H. Phillips & Co.
Sewickley Nurseries.—James Wardrop.
Notice to Bridge Contractors—John McClean, cl'k.
For Sale—H. B. Chamberlin,
Rochester Marble Works.—W. H. Marshall.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

John Culbertson, Darlington,	$2 00
S. W. W. Coughey, Oroville, Cal.,	5 00
Jesse McGaffick, Industry,	3 35
Coe & Darragh, Rochester,	2 00
T. H. Douglass, Bridgewater,	2 00
Capt. J. Sharp, Rochester,	2 00
Wm. C. Dunn, Baden,	2 00
Joseph Mitchell, Beaver,	2 00
Jacob Smith, Blackhawk,	2 00
Henry Goehring, New Sewickley tp.,	2 00
Harry Emrick, Knob,	4 00
Jas. Johnston, Industry,	2 00
Wm. Eckles, Industry,	2 20
Mrs. S. J. Hartshorn, Beaver,	3 00
Noah Scott, Beaver,	2 00
O. E. Adams, Oil City,	5 00
Mrs. S. D. Marquis, Beaver,	2 60
W. H. Marshall, Rochester,	4 00
Dr. D. Stanton, New Brighton,	2 00

A **Double Track in New Brighton.**—At a meeting of the Town Council held in New Brighton on the 7th inst. resolutions were adopted authorizing the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Company to lay down a second track through the Borough.

Wanted.—Several good Pants Makers at Schiff & Steinfeld's, New Brighton, Pa. mar27tf.

Now is the time to trim your grape vines if you did not do it in the Fall. Trees are better left until June, but if you cannot do it then, now is as good a time as you can get.

NOTICE.—All persons wanting to buy or sell Real Estate, of any kind, should get "The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," Published monthly by Croft & Philips, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sent free to any address. feb23;4t

An Old Resident.—Mr. James Johnston of Industry township this Co., was born in 1807, on the farm on which he now resides, having lived on it all his life. His longest absence from home during this period of 63 years, was 17 days. We venture to say that but few citizens of that or any other township in the county can boast of so long a continuous residence in one place.

Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Pastor of the second United Presbyterian Church Pittsburgh Pa., will deliver the fifth lecture of the course, this Tuesday evening, March 15th in the Court House. Subject "Personalism."

CONSTITUTION BITTERS.—This is the name of one of the best preparations in the line of Bitters now before the public. It is a *perfect cure* for dyspepsia, fever and ague, acidity of the stomach, loss of appetite, nausea, heart-burn, jaundice, and all diseases arising from disordered state of the stomach, liver or intestines. They are a superior article, and those in need of an invigorating tonic should at once procure a bottle of the Constitution Bitters. It is an invaluable preparation, and its use never fails to be attended with the happiest results. Our readers should buy this medicine in preference to all others. It will be sure to do them good. Try a bottle and be convinced.—*Jackson Citizen.*

Darlington Township Road Law.—We published the Darlington Road Law in the Argus of last week. As this is a very important local measure we trust the citizens of that township will exercise great care in selecting their Supervisors for the present year. The election for these officers takes place on the second Tuesday of April.

Personal.—Representative Shurlock has our thanks for a copy of Smull's Legislative hand book. It is a useful work to those who are novices in matters of legislations

Prof. G. L. Eberhart of the Kittaning public schools has also placed us under obligations for a free ticket to the "Annual Exhibition" which takes place March 28th 1870.

NOTICE.—Boys or other parties who are in the habit of frequenting my premises on the Sabbath day are hereby notified if their visits are continued they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. JOHN MCMAHON,
Brighton township, March 15, 1870.

To be Hung.—Thomas D. Carr, who was convicted some time since of the murder of Miss Fox, in Belmont county, and sentenced to be hanged, had his case taken to the Supreme Court of Ohio, on a writ of error. That tribunal reviewed the proceedings in the Court below, and having found no error, has ordered his execution to take place on Thursday, March 24th. Carr will be the first person ever hung in Belmont county.

Lecture and Musical Concert—Don't forget the Lecture on the Bible and Vocal Concert at the Court House in Beaver, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Prof. Zweldinger, organist of St. Michael's church, and musical professor in Pittsburgh, accompanied by six or seven members of his choir, will be present on the occasion of the lecture, and give a concert of sacred music to piano accompaniment. Fr. Luke, formerly pastor of Saint Michael's, will also be present. Altogether, the lecture and the music will afford a rich treat to our community. Tickets only 25 cts.

Sudden Death.—Our readers will doubtless be as deeply pained to learn as we are to announce the sudden death of Solomon Hoover, Esq., of this city. On last Saturday afternoon, as he sat in his office reading a newspaper, the dread messenger came to summon him to another world. Without a note of warning he dropped suddenly from his chair and expired. He had for some time been afflicted with disease of the heart and lungs, and a week or two previous had been brought to the verge of the grave, but had recovered and had been attending to his business in his usual health.—*Tuscarawas Advocate.*

From California.—A private letter received at this office, a few days ago, from a citizen of California, says:

"We have had thus far a very pleasant winter. To-day (March 1) the thermometer stands at 66° above zero. The entire Sacramento valley is clothed in green grass and fragrant flowers. No country in the world so beautiful, and no climate healthier than ours. I was greatly rejoiced to see that my old acquaintance and friend, General Irwin, was elected State Treasurer.

Weight of Coal & Coke.—Representative Shurlock, of this county, read a bill in place in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, last week, to fix the standard weight of coal and coke in Beaver county. It provides as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted,*" &c. "That the standard weight of bituminous coal in the county of Beaver, when sold by the bushel, shall be two thousand six hundred and eighty eight (2,688) cubic inches, and the standard weight per bushel shall be forty (40) pounds."

Typographical.—From some cause or other, not now understood by us, we failed to receive a copy last week of *The Beaver Valley Herald.* A friend at New Brighton, however, sent us a copy of it by express a few days ago, in which its typographical errors are pointed out and the number on each page footed up. They are as follows:

1st page,	number of errors,		60
2d	"	"	72
3d	"	"	75
4th	"	"	28
Total,			235

Some twenty or twenty-five of these occur in Sheriff Grubing's sales. Accompanying the paper sent to us was the following advertisement, which we are asked to insert gratis:

WANTED.—A proof reader is wanted at the office of *The Beaver Valley Herald,* to whom a good salary will be given. Apply at once.

In their necessities, our neighbors of the *Herald* have "our whole sympathy."

Piano for Sale.—A good Piano is offered for sale or rent. Inquire at this office. mar16;3t.

Public Entertainment.—The Ladies Benevolent Society of Bridgewater, Rochester and vicinity, will give an entertainment at the Baptist church, Bridgewater, on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 17th and 18th, consisting of Dialogues, Declamations, Music, &c.

The ladies composing this society have labored very efficiently in behalf of the poor of this vicinity for the past two or three years, and the entertainment which they now propose to give in order to raise some funds should receive the practical encouragement of all. We hope to chronicle a great success for the entertainments.

Music for All.—Among the many establishments which do honor and credit to the energy and taste of our merchants, the beautiful and commodious musical emporium of Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, Fifth avenue, is especially attractive. Mr. Mellor will be remembered as proprietor of the musical headquarters formerly located at 81 Wood street, while Mr. Hoene of the late firm of Hoffman, Hoene & Co., will need no introduction to the musical people of Pittsburgh. These gentlemen have united their interests, are now proprietors of one of the most complete and perfect establishments of the character west of the mountains. Their extensive experience, and thorough-going business qualifications have been put to the test in fitting up their rooms, with a result which makes it safe to say, that whatever cannot be purchased there, is not known in the musical world. In the four stories of the building which they occupy, is contained everything in the line of musical goods or instruments, from the tiniest jews-harp to the most superb piano, or powerful organ, and are of the best quality and the most approved styles and patterns. In sheet music, books, &c., they offer special inducements, and purchasers will find a stock selected with unusual care, while in the line of pianos and organs, they are far ahead of all other establishments in this city, in variety of make, styles and prices. For full information, address the proprietors, Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, who will be happy to send circulars and price list to any address.

The Beaver Academy has been revived and promises well. On Monday morning last, Rev. Dr. Scott was at his post in the Institution and was cordially welcomed to the important trust by a Committee of the Trustees. The number of pupils in attendance and in immediate prospect is larger than was anticipated when the condition of things was considered. Hopes are entertained that the good old school has taken a new lease of life and prosperity, and success seems now well assured.

In a few days circulars will be prepared and ready for distribution, and will give all necessary information. Send to the Dr. for one, or to D. P. Lowary or H. Hice, Esq., members of the Board of Trustees.

The Soldiers Entertainment.—The entertainments given by the soldiers of this vicinity on last Thursday and Friday evenings were well attended, and the audiences were generally well pleased with the performances. The exercises consisted of scenes and occurrences during the late rebellion, commencing with the surrender of Fort Sumter, and ending with the capitulation of Lee at Appomattox Court House. The occasion served to bring up recollections of the past, and to remind one of the stirring days running from 1861 to 1865. Some thirty or thirty-five ex-soldiers took part in the entertainments, the most of whom acted the soldier properly, while others had either forgotten what they were taught in the service, or had acquired but little knowledge of drill, rules, regulations and discipline. This criticism, however, only applies to a small number of those who took a part in the performance. The majority of them did well, and their deportment reflected no discredit upon the honorable and marked events which they were delineating. The order during both evenings, was good, in fact quite an improvement in Court House gatherings. The gross receipts amounted to about $125,00—$100,00 of which we presume is clear gain. Shortly before the close of the entertainment on the last evening, a beautiful song, entitled the "Boys are coming Home," was well sung by Miss Kennedy of West Virginia.

The fourth lecture of the regular course was delivered in the Court House, on Tuesday evening March 8th, by Rev. J. J. Jones, Pastor of Asbury Chapel Pittsburgh; subject, "The Without and the Within." We mean not to disparage any other lecturer, but we do say that the lecture of Mr. Jones was *the* lecture of the season. We expected something good from "Jim" and we were not disappointed. The audience was not quite so large as at some of the previous lectures, but the fact that many were availing themselves of the fine sleighing; and very many of those who attended the former lectures were engaged in rehearsing for the Soldiers Exposition which took place two evenings afterward accounts for the falling off in the attendance.

We will not do the lecturer injustice by giving a synopsis of it; a part of it would not answer for the whole. His premises were well laid, and his deductions therefore were full and convincing. It was evident to all, that he had given his subject a vast amount of study—indeed it was a vast subject—and had ploughed deep where others merely skimmed the surface.

His subject, although a serious one, was nevertheless at times illustrated by flashes of genuine humor, and we should have been much pleased to have heard the gentleman lecture on a subject admitting more of the humorous.

According to our recollection of the lecturer's years gone by when at school, his declamations or essays always were of a humorous character, and were anticipated with undisguised delight, by the other scholars.

But, as we are not writing a biography of the lecturer, we will close by saying to those who missed the lecture you may never hear its like again.

REPORTER.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The members and friends of the Methodist Church at Elderville, made the pastor, Rev. J. B. Lucas, a donation visit on the 25th ult. An address was made by Mr. H. Patterson, and the pastor responded in a happy manner, thanking the visitors for their kindness. The donation amounted to over one hundred dollars.

A Post Office has been established at Burgettstown Station, and is named Cardville, in honor of W. W. Card, esq., Superintendent of the P. C. and St. L. Railroad. It is claimed that it will be a great accommodation to many citizens of this county and Beaver. Mr. Galbreath, we understand, has been appointed Postmaster.

The friends of William McCormick, late of Amwell township, this county, are again earnestly requested to render some assistance in his behalf. A letter has been received by Boyd Crumrine esq., from the U. S. Consul at Belfast, Ireland, stating that he is in the Almshouse there in great distress. Unless aid is speedily rendered he will be past all human help. The Consul writes that unless the friends of the unfortunate man do their duty in the matter he will make the whole case public through the papers of Pennsylvania.

Babe Montgomery once more.—This notorious villain signalized himself by another exploit on Friday evening last. In company with a brother rough, by the name of Claffy, he was raging around the streets early in the evening seeking somebody to pick a quarrel with. About seven o'clock Mr. Joseph Woodburn, an old and respectable citizen, was walking down Chestnut street in company with Mr. Robinson of Claysville, when they were overtaken by Montgomery and his fellow rowdy. The former immediately seized Woodburn by the throat and shook him violently. The latter, frightened by the attack, wrenched himself loose and attempted to rush into a house near at hand.

Before he could reach the steps Montgomery took hold of him again, and this time drew a pistol and cocked it. Woodburn again succeeded in freeing himself, and this time got into the house. Both rowdies attempted to follow, and made several violent attacks upon the door.—Mr. Woodburn, shortly afterwards, made information before Esq. Hornish, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the rowdies. Claffy was found, but up to the time of writing Montgomery has not been overhauled.

We have been obliged frequently heretofore to chronicle the doings of this notorious young scoundrel, and have frequently directed public attention to the fact that no man's life could be considered safe while he was licensed to parade the streets armed to the teeth and full of evil intentions. We have only to ask, now, how long this kind of thing will be tolerated in our midst? Must justice sleep until some innocent and unoffending citizen is murdered by this desperado?—*Wash. Reporter.*

It has been settled, it is said, that the Chartiers Valley railroad will approach Washington borough by the western, or creek route, greatly to the disappointment of many who were anxious for the adoption of the eastern route. Had this been known some months ago, the *Examiner* says it would have materially lessened, if not defeated, the subscription to the road. But as the company say they will fulfill the promise to build the main stem of the road to Washington, the matter of approach is not of so much importance.

BUTLER COUNTY.

On Wednesday February 23d, while Mr. Michael Christley and Miss Mary Riddle, of Centreville, this county, were going to Middlesex, Mercer county, in a sleigh, the horse became suddenly frightened about three miles north of Mercer. The parties in the sleigh were thrown out, and the horse ran over an embankment, some sixty feet high, and was instantly killed. The animal was the property of Mr. Edward Christley, of Centreville. Fortunately the parties were not injured.

A few days ago a child of Wm. Thompson, residing near Lardin's Mill, was severely scalded. Mrs. Thompson went to the spring, leaving her two children in the room, one aged five years, and the other about one and a half years old. It appears from the statement of the oldest that when the mother left the room they got the poker and were working about the grate on which there was a kettle of water, and by some means upset the kettle, throwing the contents all over the youngest child. Dr. Sweet, of Saxonburg, was called in and is treating the case, but it is feared that the child cannot recover. Another warning to mothers.

GREENE COUNTY.

Our town, Waynesburg, was startled last week by the news of the disaster to the ship Oneida. With it came the news that John Phelan, jr., son of Hon. John Phelan, was on board and was among the lost. Later intelligence confirms the sad tidings. He was a young man about 24 years of age, and was universally beloved and respected. He entered the naval service in 1862, at the school at Annapolis, from which he graduated in 1866. Receiving a commission as midshipman, he was attached to the Iroquois on the Asiatic station, and was transferred to the Oneida. A week before the disaster he wrote to his parents, telling them that he was coming home, and expressing joy at the prospect of soon seeing them. The account says that the officers met their fate calmly and heroically, preserving discipline to the last, and sending off the sick in the few boats they had. It was a more heroic death than to fall before the cannon's mouth.

A son of Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontwn, was also lost on the same ship.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Waynesburg has had another internal difficulty, ending in the resignation of several members, and a good deal of blowing. We would suggest to the faculty of the College to dissolve the society and start a new one.

Elijah Adams of Waynesburg, has been appointed Steward of the Poor House by the Directors. He served in that capacity, and made a very efficient officer.

Mr. James Barnes, of Carmichaels, was married to Mrs. Lantz, of Dotysburg, on Tuesday of last week. The bride is sixty-five, and the bridegroom eighty-two. We call upon our neighbor counties to beat this.

MERCER COUNTY.

Twenty five new members were received into the Presbyterian church at Sharon on Sunday 27th ult. Greenville claims a soldier of the war of 1812, named Peter Roberts. James M'Kean, Esq., of Mercer, had a cow choked to death on last Sunday. The Methodists have had a protracted meeting in Clarksville and about fifty persons joined. The revival in the same church at Greenville, which commenced about two months ago, still continues with increased interest; about two hundred have been added to the church. T. C. Sanford, esq., proprietor of Sanford's Woolen Mills, in Sandy Lake township, died on Thursday last.

Recently Thomas Hughes, a drover, of Greene county, shipped a lot of cattle to Baltimore with the understanding that he soon, as the cattle were sold, a draft would be sent him to either Waynesburg or Cameron, at both of which places he was in the habit of receiving his mail. It appears there had been living at Monnisville another Thomas Hughes who was also in the habit of receiving his letters at Cameron. The Monnisville Hughes requested a friend who was going to Cameron to ask there for letters for him. The friend did so, and brought him a letter containing a draft for $1,152.08 drawn on a Baltimore house and made payable to Thomas Hughes' endorsement. This letter belonged to the drover, who was anxiously waiting the arrival of his money at Waynesburg. The Monnisville Hughes went to Wheeling and got the draft cashed and left for Chicago, to which place he was traced by a detective who arrested him and brought him back, but unfortunately not until he had spent most of the money.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The Lawrence *Journal* says it understands that the proprietors of the factories and the nailers had come to an agreement at a reduction of ten per cent. on former prices. The nailers wanted the feeders to stand their share of the reduction—thought to be about one half—but they refused, and the result was a strike among the feeders of the Shenango Iron works on Wednesday morning last.

—The citizens of Wurtemburg, Lawrence county, and Zelienople, Butler county, are considerably elated with the prospect of becoming connected with the world "and the rest of mankind," by the iron rail and steam engine. If the people of those localities realize a fulfillment of their hopes, while we have an interest in the business of this world, we will throw up our hat and rejoice with them. Will some one inform us of the facts on which the prospects spoken of rests?—*Lawrence Journal.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1870.

The Army Bill—Indian Affairs—Cuba—Cadetship Investigation—Patent Decision—Lent—Seasons in Washington—Washington Hotels—&c., &c.

The debate in the House yesterday on the army bill, attracted to the Galleries a large number of military officers, and those seeking appointments in the army; the latter class in particular, whose only encouragement for success was centered in the hope that the bill would be defeated. General Sherman remained on the floor during the entire debate, and seemed exceedingly well pleased with the unanimity of the Members on the subject. The bill, as it passed the House, provides for a board consisting of one Major General, two Brigadier Generals, and two Colonels, whose duties it shall be to examine fully into the military records, qualification and general fitness of all officers of the army below the rank of Brigadier, and to recommend for appointment, transfer or retention, such as may be found best fitted for the position required of them.

Indian Affairs: We seem to be gravitating by the logic of events toward a better understanding of this grave question. Just now the public mind is shocked by the horrid massacre of sick women and children by Col. Baker, in Montana. Sheridan's effort to parry the force of Colyer's letter has only aggravated the case, Congress seems to be alarmed and very sensitive. As yet their ideas are without form. But a motion in the House calling for a bill from the Committee, will bring out all they know. What they lack can be readily supplied by practical men who are here, and are willing to render all possible aid.

We have just learned that the President and Gen. Sherman both refuse their sanction to the Powder River Exploring Company, and the Secretary of the Interior refuses to appoint commissioners to negotiate for the removal of the Soshone and other Indians from the entire river country, alleging that he has no place to put them that they will not be liable to the same objections. A bill is already prepared by a man of large personal experience, and will be introduced next week. This bill deals with the whole Indian question, from Alaska to Leavenworth. It proposes to make and maintain peace—to make the most of the Indians self supporting within ten years—to save 500 lives, or 1 $3,000,000 annually over the present annual. It remains to be seen whether Congress is ready and willing to deal with the whole subject, and adopt a policy of the highest interest to white and red men, and forever settle this vexed question.

General Quesada, the Minister of the Cuban insurgents is actively engaged in pressing upon the attention of Congress the propriety of at once helping his people out of their present difficulty. The General says that his people now have a *bona fide* government, with executive, legislative and judicial branches properly organized, and that it has abolished slavery, and in actual possession of two-thirds of the Island, with a splendid army in the field. His report seems almost incredible, but is having the desired effect of hastening a report from the committee in the House, of which Gen. Banks is chairman. The committee it is thought, will in a day or two report in favor of the resolution to declare neutrality between Spain and Cuba.

The investigation by the military committee of the sale of cadetships is making quite a stir among a class of fellows hanging about Washington, who make it their business to get acquainted with each new Member of Congress as soon as he arrives in town. When once introduced they aim to, and very often succeed in ingratiating themselves in the member's favor. The object of this introduction is to get Congressional influence to aid them in lobbying bills thro' Congress; obtaining clerkships in the departments, influencing domestic and foreign Presidential appointments, securing Government contracts. If the Investigating Committee continue their labors they will soon find that the sale of cadetships is one of the lesser evils as compared with others where Congressional influence is bartered for money.

A question which is of great interest to the inventors and manufacturers of the country, will be decided in a few days by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The question of abandonment of invention. It has always been held by the Patent office that an inventor abandoned his invention if he allowed it to remain several years in the Patent office, after rejection, without making any effort to procure a patent. Judge Fisher of the District Court made a decision, some months ago; upsetting the established practice of the office, and decided in the Cochran case, virtually, that an inventor after once filing an application in the Patent office never abandoned it.—The Commissioner of Patents has rebelled against this decision. In reference to this subject he says: "Whenever a new machine comes into successful operation, search is forthwith made by some enterprizing speculator for the earliest and faintest gleam of the principle embodied in it which the shelves of the Patent office can furnish. If it is a rejected application, it is bought for a song, and brought forward and pushed for issue. If it is a patent it is purchased and immediately surrendered for re-issue, with claims broad enough to cover the new art or successful machine." In this manner many successful inventors are made tributary to crude inventions made years ago but never perfected. Manufacturers are crippled and hampered by exhorbitant demands for royalty, and the whole patent system is unsettled. It is earnestly hoped that the decision of Judge Carter will settle this matter definitely.

Lent has, for a time, practically closed the gay season here, and every day may be seen many of those who have engaged and been thoroughly engrossed for the past three months in all the frivolities and extravagance of Washington life, society, wending their way to church with prayer book in hand to ask forgiveness for the past, and grace to do better the next winter. Fashionable people have fashionable places of resort suited to the season. Summer brings the sea-shore with its coquetting; winter, the city with its operas, and its elaborate entertainments and receptions—spring brings lent with the church, long faces, contrite hearts and spirits of devotion. These places of resort are necessary, each in its way. The sea shore for health and invigoration of a constitution shattered by dissipation; the city to parade beauty, accomplishments and wealth, to make political combinations and to aggregate power; the church to atone for the past, and to ask for better success in the future.

The season here just ended, has been remarkable for one feature, a perfect monomania of the people to have their names paraded before the public in the newspapers. Every entertainment had to be thronged with reporters, and they were expected to have a "local" in the morning papers, a column and a half long to the effect that Mr. Smith of Madison Square, last evening gave a most gorgeous reception, Senator Jones and Mrs. Senator Jones, Representative Brown and Mrs. Representative Brown, Foreign Ministers &c., private citizens, Richard Roe, and John Doe, (and others mentioning all by name) were there. Miss Smith wore pearl silk and diamonds, Miss Jones had on a beautiful "Mole" trimmed with "Financine," and wore pearl ornaments, and so on &c. How delightful when the little news boy comes around in the morning, singing "here's your morning *Chronicle*," to order a paper and to see your name in full in print, to think others will see it, to read the glowing description all over, to see how many distinguished names yours is associated with. You put the slip out very quietly and place it away for future reference. This is fame! There was a time when refined feelings revolted at such publicity and shrunk from public gaze, but those times have departed.

Washington has had more hotel room during the past winter by nearly one third than it has ever had before. Two of the largest hotels of the city were built last summer, and opened about the beginning of the present Session of Congress. Notwithstanding this increased capacity for the accommodation of the travelling public, all the hotels have been liberally patronized, and are doing a thriving business. Each one tries to throw out some inducements, and to individualize itself in some respect to catch a particular class of trade. One tries to catch the Military; one the monied aristocracy, one all the theatricals; others, Members of Congress, the Supreme Court, and old stand by's who have been making their yearly pilgrimages to this "Mecca" for the past quarter of a century, and still others who try to make themselves agreeable to all classes of travellers. Some of these hotels are gaudy, some slovenly, some comfortable, and some uncomfortable, some feed well and others starve well according to the business capacity, and peculiar notions of their keepers.

The result of the late election in New Hampshire, is received with more than ordinary interest, and is considered as another assurance that Grant's Administration is popular. CHIEL.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 7.—The Military Committee was ordered to report the facts of the Indian massacre of Buck surveying party, last summer, in Nevada. A bill was introduced, with the Virginia [illegible] strictions, for the admission of Texas into the Union. The Funding Bill was taken up and discussed till recess. In the evening the following Senate bills passed: Appointing Managers of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers; authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the National Cemeteries of Antietam and Gettysburg. Also, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to give twelve pieces of condemned cannon to the Soldiers' Monument at Rock Island, Ill. The Funding Bill was then considered till adjournment.

HOUSE.—A great many bills and resolutions were presented and referred. Mr. Goliday, from Kentucky, asked leave to withdraw his resignation and be permitted to stand a trial on the charge of selling cadetships; leave was refused. The Georgia bill was taken up, discussed and postponed until to morrow.

SENATE, March 8.—Bills were reported from committes, and many original ones were introduced and referred. The Funding bill was then debated until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Georgia bill was taken up, debated, amended and passed by a strict party vote. A resolution relative to the public printing was discussed during the remainder of the session.

SENATE March 9.—The House bill to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, passed. The Funding Bill was discussed till recess. In the afternoon some local bills were passed.—Also, a resolution inquiring for information concerning the sinking of the U. S. Steamer Oneida, by a British steamship. Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Funding Bill was then passed, and the further consideration of the bill occupied the remainder of the session.

HOUSE.—A resolution inquiring into the expediency of adding a postal express to the mail service, by which small packages can be sent at reasonable rates, was agreed to. After transacting some further business of no special interest the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 10.—A resolution was offered providing for the consideration in open session, of treaties for the annexation of entire dominions of any foreign power, which was laid over till to-morrow. Funding bill considered. A communication was received from General Reynolds, forwarding copies of the new constitution of Texas, and the ratification of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; also, the proceedings of the Texas Legislature in electing U. S. Senators, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some uninteresting business, the bill for reducing the number of army officers was taken up, discussed at great length, several amendments agreed to, and finally passed. Several members were permitted to file speeches for publication in the *Globe.*

SENATE, March 11.—Mr. Revels (colored) presented a protest from the colored Senators and Representatives of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the adoption of Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, which they say would deliver the loyal colored citizens bound hand and foot into the hands of their enemies. Several bills were introduced. The Funding bill was discussed, amended, reported and passed.

HOUSE.—A bill passed providing for local inspectors of steamboats at Evansville, Indiana. Several bills for the extension of patents passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and it was debated for some time, when it gave place to the Deficiency appropriation bill which was discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

—Salt Lake is rising, and when it overflows the city we shall have a solution of Mormons, if not of the Mormon difficulty.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, March 7.—The Senate did not convene to day.

HOUSE.—An act authorizing stockholders of oil companies to wind up their affairs, passed second reading and was laid over. Several bills were reported and referred. Nothing of interest passed.

SENATE, March 8.—A number of private and local bills passed. A resolution was introduced to discharge the Treasury investigating committee from further duty on the ground that none of the late Treasurers would answer the question whether he had loaned "unexpended balances" contrary to law; but would shield themselves—as Mackey had done—under the constitutional provision that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself. The resolution did not pass.

HOUSE.—Many local and private bills passed. The Erie canal bill passed second reading. The bill authorizes the company to slackwater the Ohio river from Beaver to Pittsburgh.

SENATE, March 9.—The Committee appointed to investigate the Soldiers' Orphans' Department made a report entirely exonerating Col. McFarland, the State Superintendent, from all fraud or complications of fraud. A bill to pay the State historian and his clerks for last year's work, passed. A bill declaring the children of parents who were slaves when married, legal heirs of such parents, passed. Also, a bill for the registration of railroad bonds, and one allowing canal companies to construct and operate lateral railroads of ten miles long.

Nothing of general interest transpired in the House.

SENATE, March 10.—Mr. Billingfolt made a report from the Senate Finance Committee in reference to the Treasury investigation, transmitting Gen. Irwin's letter refusing to testify, with a certificate of the fact from the Auditor General that Irwin had squared up his accounts; accompanied by a resolution to bring him before the bar of the Senate to await the further action of that body in reference to his case. Considerable buncome debate ensued, but the resolution passed. A joint resolution was offered relative to connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the eastern cities by means of a ship canal through Pennsylvania. A supplement to the Sunday Liquor Law, changing the punishment from fine *and* imprisonment to fine *or* imprisonment, passed finally. The American Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Co. has finally passed both Houses.

HOUSE.—The Committee appointed to investigate whether members had been bribed to vote for the passage of the Philadelphia Police bill, were discharged because enough of them could not be got together to form a quorum. The House bill prohibiting the State from taxing any official salaries, or salaries from labor or occupation, unless the same exceed one thousand dollars, passed. The bill from the Senate urging Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuban patriots, was also passed. The bill punishing the seller of adulterated milk by fine and imprisonment passed. A joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to commence proceedings against such railroad and telegraph companies as have constructed lines in this State without authority of law, was adopted. The House resolution, urging Congress to place the navy yards on a civil basis, was also passed.

SENATE, March 11.—The resolution ordering Gen. Irwin to be brought to the bar of the Senate, was reconsidered and postponed. The Ohio river and ship canal resolutions were reported favorably. Mr. Rutan introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of older in less quantity than five gallons in the borough of Beaver. Also, one to incorporate the New Brighton and Beaver Falls passenger railway.

HOUSE.—A bill to repeal so much of existing laws as appropriates State receipts from taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, peddlers, peddlers, brokers, theatres, circuses, &c. to the sinking fund, was reported favorably. It is said the committee to whom the subject of border claims was referred have agreed to report favorably.

Beaver and Erie Canal Enlargement.

EDITOR ARGUS:—It appears that the Bill for this important work meets with no opposition in the Legislature. J. Millnor Roberts, a man who has no superior as an engineer in the United States, whose intimate acquaintance with the route for the past thirty years should give his opinion greater weight than any other man, after careful calculations made, says the supply of water at the summit would be abundant for a ship canal equal in size to the Welland Canal in Canada. The size of locks of the Welland Canal are 150 feet long by 26½ feet wide with 10½ feet depth of water on the mitre-sill and will pass vessels carrying four hundred tons. The enlargement need be no detriment to the water power along the falls of Beaver but would improve the water power at Beaver Falls if they should raise the dam at that place. Of course they would have to build a levee to prevent the overflow of some parts of that town. As to the feasibility of making slack water on the Ohio River from Beaver shoals to Pittsburgh, I conceive it to be a matter only of time and money and not such an enormous amount of the latter as some opposers of the improvement would try to make out. For instance. The Monongahela River is fully half as wide as the Ohio. The slack water is seventy-eight miles with a rise of sixty feet and that is overcome by six dams with eight locks, these being double locks at the two lower dams.

The capacity of those locks allow large steamers to pass through. Now the whole cost of that improvement was $1,027,502, which covers six dams, eight locks, lock houses and grounds at each lock. The fall from Pittsburgh to the Beaver Shoals is about 32 feet and would only require, say five dams and locks. I should advocate low dams. The locks should not be less than 350 feet long by 75 feet wide so as to pass a fleet of coal boats at a time. The stone work of the eight locks on the Monongahela River is one-half more than five locks of the large size would be of 6½ feet lift, and the timber to make 6 dams to overcome sixty feet rise would more than build 5 dams twice the width thirty-two feet rise.

Then why should it cost more than six millions of dollars, as our friend Patterson thinks. He evidently did not figure it up. I believe it can be built for less than two millions of dollars. J. S.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May11:1y

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.* oct27:1m.

Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, the present delegate in Congress, believing in the principle of equality of rights before the law, has decided to appoint an Indian boy of his Territory to a cadetship at West Point, to keep company with Butler's negro boy, named Charles Sumner Wilson. The boy's appointment will be made out in a few days.

—It is asserted in high official circles that only Justices Miller and Strong are in favor of pronouncing all the reconstruction laws constitutional.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, March 14, 1870.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime to choice Roll with sales at 35@37 cts. Common and inferior in good supply and dull.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburgh, 16½@17, Factory, 17@17½; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20.

DRESSED HOGS—In light supply but very dull, may be quoted at 10c.

DRIED FRUIT—No improvement in the demand, and no changes to make in quotations. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries, 15@16 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

EGGS—In steady demand but unchanged at 25.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet and dull, and the demand is still restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants of

ORATION OF CAPT. McCLELLAND.

On Tuesday, May 31, Battery B, held a reunion at Mt Jackson Lawrence Co., to commemorate the ninth anniversary of its organization and [illegible] occasion [illegible] Battery was the first three year company organized in Lawrence Co., for the war of the rebellion. Capt. Cooper, whose name the Battery bears, presided. After the transaction of [illegible] business, Capt. McClelland, addressed his comrades and fellow-citizens as follows:

COMRADES OF OLD BATTERY B:

A second time we have met to celebrate the anniversary of our organization. [illegible]

Nine years ago to-day, we met in the old carpenter shop to perfect our organization by the election of officers, [illegible] several days before, we had been drilling in the streets of this usually quiet village. You had changed the garb of a citizen for the uniform of the soldier. The flag bequeathed to us by our fathers, baptized with their blood, had been fired upon by those [illegible] before had received its protection. The country through all its length and breadth was alive with preparations for a war which no [illegible] able to measure. [illegible] quility had given [illegible] stirring strains began to sing, and [illegible] was never a bird could pass:

The night was divinely calm;
And the people stood on the grass
To hear the wonderful psalm!

The nightingale did not care,
She only sang to the skies;
Her song ascended there,
And there she fixed her eyes.
The people that stood below
She knew but little about;
And this story's a moral I know
If you'll try to find it out.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A TRAVELER'S STORY.

BY ETHEL DARCE.

"Is this seat engaged sir?"

I glanced up from the paper I was reading, and met the smiling regard of a genial looking gentleman, apparently in the prime of life.

"It is not, sir."

"With your permission, then," and he seated himself beside me.

The train had already started, and presently the conductor made his appearance collecting the tickets. Reaching us, he detached the appropriate coupons from our tickets, handing back the remainder with the usual "checks."

"Pardon me," said my companion, "but I perceive that you place your ticket in your wallet."

"Yes."

"It is unwise, unsafe."

"Why do you consider it so?" I inquired, with some curiosity, returning the wallet to my pocket.

"Suppose through carelessness, or we will say accident, your wallet is lost.—Your pocket may be picked, for instance?"

"Yes."

"Your money and ticket are both gone. Probably you do not appreciate the manifold beauties of such a position; I do not think it possible except by experience.

"It would certainly be an undesirable situation, I can see that clearly enough. Pardon the question naturally suggested—were you ever so placed?"

"Once; only once."

How was that?"

"You wish to profit by my experience? Well, I don't know that I mind telling you the story. It may serve to amuse you, if nothing more."

It occurred quite a number of years ago, and over what road I was traveling at the time is of little consequence. I had taken the early morning express train, and being somewhat tired and altogether sleepy, had stretched myself upon the seat for as comfortable a nap as circumstances would admit. I slept soundly, for I could, in those days, sleep well almost anywhere, and did not awaken until the conductor came for my ticket. The essential bit of pasteboard could not be found. I was positive I had purchased it; indeed, I remembered distinctly having shown it to the baggage clerk at the time of checking my trunk. The conductor grew impatient, passed to the end of the car and returned to me. I had not found the ticket, but had made the discovery that my pocket book also was gone. I explained to the conductor that my pocket had been picked, and in proof of my story showed him my baggage check. It was useless. If you have traveled much, you are aware that a virtuous conductor takes no man's word; in fact, all men have designs upon the company's dividends except himself. It was perfectly natural, therefore, that the faithful steward in questions should say:

"The check is all right; but how do I know that it belongs to you? I will take the money for your fare or stop the train and put you off, as you elect."

What could I do? Protestation amounted to nothing, and my fellow passengers, with the usual tendency of humanity to trample upon a fallen man, showed clearly by their looks and expressions, that they thought me a sneaking rogue, who would steal a passage if I could. They had paid their money; why should not I pay mine? Few men would ever see heaven if judgment were rendered by a jury—except themselves.

My search for the lost ticket had brought to light about a dollar and eighty cents. This I told the conductor was every cent I had about me. He said it was fifty cents short of the usual fare to Lauderdale City, but that he would pass me through for it rather than stop the train. I gave it to him. From Lauderdale, a city of much importance, I could write to my partner for money. It would certainly be as well as to tramp ten or a dozen of miles back to the city I had left, and where I should be no better off, being equally a stranger there.

In due time I found myself at Lauderdale; went to the best hotel; telegraphed for money, and wrote an explanatory letter to my partner. This business attended to, I sallied out to see what sort of a place Lauderdale City was. There was nothing for me to do but to amuse myself as best I could until the money should come, and I determined to make the most of my involuntary holiday. As I strolled leisurely up the main street a newsboy darted out of a paper office, crying:

"*Daily Banner*; extra edition; all about the murder; great accident on the E—— road!" etc., etc. "Have an extra?"

I took the sheet and thrust my my hand in my pocket for the money without a moment's thought. You may imagine my feelings when compelled to return that two penny bit of paper to the boy, with the muttered excuse that I "had no change," and the utterly contemptuous expression on the boy's face as he received it! I immediately stepped into the office of the *Daily Banner* and wrote a paragraph descriptive of my recent mishap, taking care to make it amusing as possible. When completed I handed it to the clerk. He read it laughed and took it into the private office. Coming back a few minutes after, he told the book keeper to give me fifty cents. It was not much, but more than I expected. Well, I continued my walk until I finally reached the end of the street, which terminates at the S——River, here spanned by a long covered bridge. I crossed the bridge and was surprised to see, upon reaching the opposite side, that I would be required to pay toll.—A young girl came to the door of the little toll office as I stepped up to it, and inquired how much I should pay, drawing forth my solitary shinplaster.

"Oh," she said, with a smile and a

Reminiscences of a Memorable Duel.

The celebrated affair of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, the latter commanded by Commodore Jas. Barron, resulted in Barron's trial and sentence by the court martial, in the proceedings relative to which, it is said, Commodore Decatur took an active part, and a duel was finally the result, at Bladensburg. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* describes the affair as follows:

When Elliott arrived at Bladensburg little knots of boys and men, knowing or guessing the matter impending, gave him interesting regard. A group of naval officers, particularly, standing at the tavern, walked out across the bridge toward the place of meeting, and concealed themselves within hearing of pistol shots. Almost every one of them was a friend of Decatur, and among them were Commodores Rodgers and Porter, and his two colleagues in the Board of Navy Commissioners.—Barron followed soon after, walking between his seconds, Elliott, and his friend Latimer. His face expressed dignity and resolution. He walked firmly, and the three also descended into the Valley of Chance.

Decatur and Barron bowed to each formally. Hambleton stood by Decatur, Latimer by Barron. Bainbridge and Elliott conferred together, and the former, who had behaved fairly and equitably throughout was appointed to measure the ground. He marked a line in the sod with his boot, and placing his toe to it stepped out eight times, a yard to a step, marking the last step as a base. Four times a man's length, or across your dining room, that was the distance.

Each second now produced the pistols from the cases, long barreled dueling weapons of the finish and weight of steel, silver mounted. They were charged and rammed in the old style, and presented to each principal by the second. During all this time no word was spoken except by the seconds.

In like manner Elliott and Bainbridge tossed for corners. Bainbridge won; it was Decatur's usual good luck!

"Commodore Decatur!" said Bainbridge, "which stand do you select?"

"The axis of the two buses ran nearly north and south, obliquely from the brook. Decatur went to the north nearest the water, where he stood a few inches lower than Barron. Both threw off their coats confronting each other.

"Gentlemen," said Bainbridge, rising his voice, 'I shall give the word quickly and as follows: Present—one—two—three. You are neither, at your peril, to fire before the word one, nor after the word three.'

Commodore Barron turned his head, his pistol hanging at his side, and said to Commodore Bainbridge:

'Have you any objection, sir, to pronouncing the words in the manner you intend to give them?"

'None,' said Bainbridge, and he repeated the formula in the precise language he afterwards gave it. For the first time the antagonists looked into each others eyes. Sternness and a purpose to kill lay in both. 'I hope sir,' said Barron, 'that when we meet in another world, we shall be better friends than we have in this.'

Here Bainbridge walked behind Decatur, and took his place twelve or fifteen feet to his left, Hambleton as far on his right. The same positions were reserved by Elliott and Latimer.

'Gentlemen,' said Bainbridge, 'make ready.'

The antagonists swung round sideways, and looked at each other across their right shoulders.

'Present'—

The two arms went up, and each took sight.

'One—two—'

One report rang out. The last word was deadened by it. On the word two, both pistols were simultaneously discharged. There were two puffs of smoke, and in an instant Barron was down groaning.

Decatur straightened up a moment, pinched his lips, dropped his pistol, and the color went out of his face. He drew his right hand to his side, then he fell to the ground speechless.

The seconds of both were beside them instantly. Decatur was raised by his friends and moved to high ground, near by Barron.

He opened his eyes directly, and said:

'I am mortally wounded; at least I believe so; I wish I had fallen in the service of my country.'

Barron looked up to them all, and said:

'Everything has been conducted in the most honorable manner. I am mortally wounded. Commodore Decatur, I forgive you from the bottom of my heart.'

Immediately down the pathway to the Valley of Chance came many gentlemen, all friends of Decatur—Rodgers, Porter, Bolton, two doctors, Bailey, Washington, Trevitt, Gen. Harper and others, friends or idlers.

There were anxious looks and utterances of 'Tut! tut!' or 'dear! dear!'

The doctors proceeded to loosen the clothes of the sufferers and ascertain the nature of their wounds. The little green valley at the breakfast hour had become a surgeon's hospital. In it were represented nearly all the naval victories in the Republic—Tripoli, Algiers, Lake Erie and both oceans; they all held solemn congress in this unholy amphitheatre.

Barron was struck in the hip and about the groin. Decatur had caught the ball on his hip, and it had glanced upward into his abdomen, severing the large blood vessels there. The two doctors exchanged glances; there was no hope for Decatur; his pulsation had almost ceased.

Now began on the ground, as they lay upon cloaks spread for them, that dying interview of mingled tenderness and recrimination, which Wirt has compared to the last intercourse of Hamlet and Laertes. Each striving to clear up his fame and prove that this crime was a mistake or the work of officious enemies. Barron, certain that his hours were numbered wished to beat peace with his enemy, that they might enter the courts of judgment friends. Decatur was less relenting, but he consented to forgive Barron, though not his advisers.

It was a sadder scene than Nelson, Decatur's admirer, dying in a cock pit, during the battle, or Bayard, to whom he had been compared, bleeding on the battle field.

The carriage came, and they bore Decatur to it, Bainbridge kissing his cheek. He had wrested Bainbridge from the dungeons of the Moors.—Bainbridge in return, had measured the ground for him to stain with his blood.

Rodgers took Decatur's head upon his shoulder, the doctor, Trevitt, seated with them, and the carriage took its painful way back to the city. Bainbridge and Hambleton hastened to the Navy Yard, where the tug lay to carry them to the Columbus, that ship of discord. At half past ten o'clock Decatur reentered his elegant mansion, his wife and household disturbed at the breakfast table with the appalling news, and they were driven to the upper part of the house. Around the city the evil news spread. Friends crowded around the door and into the duelist's dying chamber.—He signed his will, refused to have the ball extracted from his wound, and spoke affectionately to his wife whom he yet refused to see. Excruciating pains came to him. After one of these spasms, he said:

'I do not believe it possible for a person to endure so much pain as I feel.'

The town was aroused, and his doorways and pavements crowded. They stopped in the drawing room at President Monroe's. Uncomplaining in the midst of anguish to the last, the unconquerable soul of the 'Bayard of the Seas' yielded itself up without a groan at half past ten o'clock in the night.

The next day the little old *National Intelligencer* came out with a leaded editorial head, saying that it would be affectation to be silent upon the fact that the duel had occurred, and that the combatants were mortally wounded. In a 'post-script' it related that Decatur was dead, and added in the crude apostrophe of the period, 'Mourn Columbia! for one of the brightest stars set!' Three days afterwards the mail was robbed three miles from Baltimore, the driver tied to a tree and shot dead, and the mail bags picked over in the bushes near by. All this time while Decatur's body was going from his residence, close by the White House, to Kloranna, an estate on a hill overlooking Georgetown, and while his adversary lay in the city, writhing in pain, and listening to the funeral drums. In Congress, John Randolph offered consolatory resolutions, but they were objected to. The tone of the press commenting on the duel, was respectful both to the living and dead antagonist, but sternly denunciatory of the 'code' as our newspapers now a days could be. Barron suffered dreadfully for many months, but recovered at last, and lived to 1851, surviving, I think, Decatur's childless widow, who was represented in 1816, to be alive in the Georgetown Catholic College, 'in ill health and poverty, finding in the consolation of religion alone alleviation for her sorrows,' but hopeful of securing something from Congress. Barron went to sea again, and had charge of several vessels, but the shadow of the duel lay across his life. People forgot the apology in the catastrophe of it. A new generation of boys rose up who read of Decatur's valor, and learned to regard Barron as his assassin. The poor living victim could not explain against a dead man. He asked for a court martial on Decatur's charge against him, and was exonerated with meagre compliments.

Decatur lies buried behind St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, in a venerable and spacious graveyard, under an eagle capped monument. His portrait is in Georgetown College. His name is conferred on many towns and counties in the country. What he lived for he has obtained—glory in the eyes of his countrymen. Barron obtained 'satisfaction'—little more. Yet I think the latter was throughout the aggrieved spirit.

THE Civil List of the United States embraces all the pay and public expenses of Senators and Congressmen, with contingencies of both Houses, printing, advertising, library of Congress, botanic garden, Court of Claims, salaries of the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers and clerks, publishing laws, diplomatic salaries and expense of foreign intercourse, the vast machinery of the Treasury and Internal Revenue, the Mint and its branches, the expense of territorial government, of national loans, every expense pertaining to the care of public lands, Indian affairs and pensions, the Patent Office, the Washington Police, Smithsonian Institution, various hospitals, all war expenses except the pay of the army and navy, Post-Office, and Aggriculture, and all the expenses of United States Courts, save fees to District-Attorneys and Marshals. The entire appropriation for all this work for the year ending next June is $23,972,358 80. The expenditures of the City and County of New York, under the direction of Peter B. Sweeny, for the year 1869, were $23,920,2552—within $52,018 48 of the entire civil list expenses of the United States Government at home and abroad! Look at the figures;

UNITED STATES, } $ 3,920,193 32
CITY OF NEW YORK } 23,920,255 2

New York Tribune.

—A few days ago, Joseph Lux, a well-known trapper on the upper waters of the Muskegon, in Michigan, found in one of the traps a large lynx, securely held, by one hind foot, whereupon he conceived a design to capture the animal alive, which difficult task he successfully accomplished in the following manner: Having several steel traps with him, he tied one to the end of a pole, set it, and reaching it out succeeded in catching another foot. In this way he secured all the animal's feet. He then took off his shirt, which he wound and tied about the animal's head in such a manner as to prevent its biting him. He next securely tied its feet and took off the traps. He then shouldered his game, and was nearly two days in carrying it to a settlement.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE LADY.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's attorney, in stating the case, said, of the relations of Lady Mordaunt with the Prince of Wales, that she had done very wrong with him but not very "wickedly."

He should produce a number of letters from the gentleman himself, not indicating actual crime, but showing that an improper correspondence was kept up, and he should prove appointments and interviews without the husband's knowledge. "Very wrong" was the term exactly applicapable to such a course of conduct, and he sincerely hoped and trusted that the jury would be able to come to the conclusion that no further imputation rested either upon the gentleman or upon Lady Mordaunt. The next person to whom he proposed to call attention had been made a party to the suit—he meant Lord Cole. It would be sufficient to say that either in that or a subsequent conversation she imputed to Lord Cole the paternity of the child, and he would show that they were together under circumstances which gave them abundant opportunity for committing adultery. Lord Cole would be shown to have stayed in the same house with her until the very day her husband was expected to return, and then to have left. Another piece of very extraordinary evidence was in the handwriting of the young lady. In her diary of 1869 was an entry as follows: "3d April—270 days from the 27th June." That was exactly the day on which Lord Cole had last seen her, and it would be proved that he was on that occasion alone with her until one o'clock in the morning, and Sir Charles did not return until the 15th of July. It would be for the jury to decide, when they had heard the whole case, whether or not she had measured the time from Lord Cole's visit, and whether this entry could have relation to any other person. With regard to Sir Frederick Johnstone, there was no doubt that she was with him in November, and under circumstances which tended to confirm the truth of her statement. Another person, who was not a correspondent but whose name had been mentioned by her, would be proved to have had full opportunity of committing adultery with her. They had supped together at a hotel in London, and the hotel bills, which were in her possession, would be produced. His case was that, overcome by remorse, and repenting of her sins, she had told the truth to her husband. He submitted that the letter of the 8th of November, 1869, was not consistent with the theory of insanity. That letter had been left by her in an open envelope, and copied by the woman who had the care of her, before it was posted to Lady Louisa. She had also written checks under no restraint or dictation, which would be produced. The medical men who attended her in her confinement would say that she never had the slightest trace of puerperal mania. In conclusion, the learned sergeant said that if Sir Charles could feel convinced that his wife was pure, virtuous, and innocent, he would hold out his arms to receive her, but feeling convinced that she had dishonored him, he was bound to take these proceedings.

TESTIMONY OF THE LADY'S MAID.

Jessie Clarke was then called and deposed: I was lady's maid to Lady Mordaunt from her marriage till she left Walton. In the autumn of 1867 Captain Farquehar came on a visit, and staid about a week. He and Lady Mordaunt were very much together. She also said: In November, 1867, Lady Mordaunt went up to London, and I accompanied her. We staid at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, and remained two nights. We arrived at the hotel at 5 p. m., and about half past ten I saw Captain Farquehar on the landing outside of the sitting room with Lady Mordaunt. The bedroom was a short distance off. I did not see him come or leave. Her ladyship went to bed about a quarter of eleven, and I called her the next morning at half past eight. I had arranged the bedroom for her. In the morning I noticed that the books had been moved, though her ladyship never used to move anything that I arranged. The next day she was out the greater part of the day, and went out again about six. She had not returned about ten, when I went to bed, and she told me not to sit up as she would not want me. After returning to Walton, she was taken suddenly ill in the night, and was confined to her room for a week. She then got into her sitting room. In arranging her toilet table I found a letter, not in an envelope, under a pin-cushion. I read it. (Notice to produce the letter was here proved, Dr. Deane stating that he knew nothing of it.) I replaced it, and a few days afterward showed it to the butler, then putting it back again. I afterwards saw her ladyship take it and put it into the fire. It was dated from "The Tower, Saturday," and said, "Darling, I arrived here this morning about a quarter to 9, very tired and sleepy, as you may suppose."

It added that he had seen his name inserted in the *Post* as Farmer instead of Farquehar, and said "So it's all right, darling, as I was afraid Charlie would be suspicious if he saw my name in the arrivals of the hotel with yours." The letter was signed 'Yours, Arthur.' I found it the day after she left the bed room. She seemed surprised when she found it, and said she did not think there was any letters about, then burnt it. In September, 1868, I had occasion, one evening, to go into her ladyship's bedroom, and Captain Farquehar came in. Her ladyship was not there, and the Captain did not know I was there. He walked to the table took some flowers up, and left. During the season in 1867 and 1868, Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt were in town. Sir Charles usually went out in the afternoon to his Parliamentary duties. The Prince of Wales called two or three times in 1867 at that time of day and in 1868 more frequently. In 1868 he usually came about four in the afternoon, and staid from one to one and a half or two hours. Her ladyship was always at home and saw him. No one was in the drawing room at the time.—The Prince did not come in his private carriage. I do not remember that Sir Charles was ever at home when the Prince called in 1868.

Lord Penzance—Sir Charles himself has told us that he was at home on one occasion, three weeks before he left for Norway.

The examination continued—The Prince came about once a week. In March, 1869, I attended Lady Mordaunt while on a visit to Lady Kinnoul in Belgrave Square, Sir Charles being then at Walton. The Prince came there one Sunday, for I met him leaving as I was coming in. Lady Mordaunt showed me a letter from the Prince before she was married, and I have delivered letters to her in the same handwriting; six or seven, perhaps, in 1868. I also received two or three letters from her addressed to the Prince, which I gave the footman (Johnson) to post. During the summer of 1868 Lord Cole used to call twice or thrice a week in the afternoon, more frequently when Sir Charles was out. Lady Mordaunt was then at home. She told me we were to go home in a week after Sir Charles went to Norway, (15th of June;) but we did not go till the 7th of July. During that interval Lord Cole used to call, and on the 27th of June he dined there with another gentleman and lady, whom I do not know. They had not left at half past twelve, when I went to bed. Her ladyship invariably told me not to sit up for her after twelve. We went to Paddington to take the train; Lord Cole met her there, and took the tickets, giving me mine, and handing Lady Mordaunt into a first-class empty compartment. He stood by the door till the train was starting, and then got in. He left at Reading the first stopping station.

On the 6th of May I saw her before the physicians came. She was conversing with Mrs. Forbes, who asked her for some brandy and soda water, and while she was drinking it Lady Mordaunt laughed, and said: "Hold on, if you drink all that I'm sure you'll be tipsy." The same evening Mrs. Cadogan called and took a photograph in. They were talking very comfortably.

On the 16th of May while dressing her ladyship she remarked on the dress Lady Kinnoul wore, and said, "what a lanky old thing she is." I told her Mrs. Forbes admired a certain dress of hers, and she replied that she wore it a long time at Yowle (Mrs. Forbe's residence.) Her ladyship looked over the newspapers until the time of her leaving, the 15th of May. Down to that day I have constantly attended on her. I have never seen her since. I never saw anything indicative of unsound mind.

Henry Bird—I am butler to Sir C. Mordaunt, and have been in the service of the family nearly thirty years. Lord Cole, Capt. Farquehar, and Sir F. Johnstone visited Walton Hall. In the autumn of 1867 I accompanied Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt to Scotland. Capt. Farquehar was staying at the same place, and I noticed that he and her ladyship were very often together. Lady Mordaunt was more frequently with him than with other people. A few days after we returned to Walton he came on a visit. He was often in her sitting room generally alone with her. Sir Charles was frequently out shooting at the time. Jessie Clarke made a communication to me, and showed me a letter. That was about ten days after Lady Mordaunt's return from London. It was in Captain Farquehar's writing. I read it and returned it to Clarke. It was dated from the tower, and said, "Darling, I got home here, tired and weary, as you may suppose. I have read the *Morning Post*, and see that they have inserted my name as Farmer. If they had inserted it Farquehar, Sir Charles would have been suspicious." There was also an allusion to having attended a play, and the persons they had seen there. Clarke did not tell me where she had found it. I referred to the *Post* for November 7 and 9, 1867; Sir Charles took it in. I referred to it before I saw the letter, on account of what Clarke told me, and I put aside the two papers in my cupboard. On the 7th, among the arrivals at the Palace Hotel, Buckifigham Gate, Mordaunt's name is given, and on the 9th Capt. Farmer's. In January, 1868, Capt. Farquehar visited Walton, and staid about a week. There were other visitors, and there was not so much opportunity for him and Lady Mordaunt to be together. I once found them together in the billiard room, standing close together near the billiard table; they seemed startled and I apologized and left. In 1867 and 1868 the Prince of Wales called at Sir Charles' London house in 1868 about once a week, but one week twice. He came about 4 P. M., and staid from one two hours. I received him. Sir Charles was then at the House of Commons, or out pigeon shooting. Lady Mordaunt gave me directions that when the prince called no one else was to be admitted. After Sir Charles left for Norway the Prince took luncheon there once, with a sister of Lady Mordaunt's and a gentleman. The last two went away together, but the Prince remained about twenty minutes alone with Lady Mordaunt. Lord Cole visited the house two or three times a week; more frequently wen Sir Charles was out and after he had left for Norway. Sir Charles was seldom at home in the afternoon. Lord Cole and two others dined with Lady Mordaunt after Sir Charles' departure. The two others left about eleven, but Lord Cole staid in the drawing room till about a quarter to one. I knew this by hearing the front door bang, and by observing this hat and coat were gone. I went down to Walton on the [illegible] Lord Cole arrived the same day. He left the day before Sir Charles' return. Sir F. Johnstone, when he staid at Walton, was often in her Ladyship's sitting room while the rest of the party were shooting or hunting. I left Walton with Sir Charles on the 5th of April, 1869. After her confinement Lady Mordaunt used to take the papers from me, and once proposed to go fishing, as she had done before; but I said it was too cold. She seemed quite rational.

Frederick W. Johnson testified: "I took two or three letters to Marlborough House—two, I am positive; and I think I posted three to the Prince of Wales within three days."

Why Aunt Sally Never Got Married.

'Now, Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you never married. You know you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us all about it some-time. Now, Aunt please.'

'Well if I ever did see such girls in my born days. It's tease, tease, from morning till night, but what you must know all about everything that you haven't any business to know anything about. Such inquisitive, pesteriferous critters as you are! When I was young, girls were different; they minded their business, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux; getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense. I never dared to ask my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty mess I'd have got in if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord, I kept my mouth shut and listened. Every thing is different now-a-days; young folks have no respect for their elders. But as I see I am not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of one of your mouths till I get through.'

'That's right, Aunt Sally; go right ahead, do, and we'll keep perfectly still.'

Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State of New York.—Though I say it myself, I was quite a good-looking girl, then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkable pious and steady. He thought a good deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things ran on till we were engaged.

'One evening he came to me—I remember it as well as if it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor, where I was sitting alone, he came up to me and—but now, pshaw! girls, I don't like to tell the rest.'

Oh, Aunt Sally, for mercy's sake don't stop; tell us what he did.'

'Well, as I said, he came up to me, and put his arms around me, and rather hugged me, while I got excited and some frustrated; it was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but now just clear out every one of you, I shan't tell you any more.'

'Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sally. Tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good? And what did he do next?'

'Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house where I lived was on one of the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right out over the street, and no balcony or anything of the kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season these doors were opened and the shutters drawn to. I stepped back a little from him, and when he edged up close I pushed him away again. I pushed harder than I intended to, and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street! Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I declare I won't tell any thing more. I'm going to leave the room.'

'No, no, Aunt Sally! How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?'

'Well, if I must, I must. He fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the legs of the trowsers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way, and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a whole parcel of ladies and gentlemen passing along the street.'

'Oh, Aunty, Aunty, Lordy, Lordy!'

'There, that's right; squeal and giggle as much as you want to. Girls that can't hear about a little thing like that without tearing around the room, and he-he-ing in such a way, don't know enough to come home when it rains. A nice time the man that ever marries one of you will have won't he? Catch me telling you anything again.'

'But, Aunt Sally, what become of him? Did you ever see him again?'

'No; the moment he touched the ground he got up, and left that place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to be remembered to see how that man did run. Father happened to be coming up the street at the time, and he said he never saw anything to equal in his whole life. I heard others say that he did the fastest running ever known in that part of the country, and that he never stopped or looked behind until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterward, saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he could never look me in the face again after what had happened. He went out West, and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared to trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a real good man and I've often thought to myself that we should always have been happy *if his suspenders hadn't given away!*'

—Jerome Bradly, convicted of the larceny of $100,000 worth of bonds from Morrison, Son & Hutchison, at New York, was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

Miscellaneous.

CALESMEN WANTED.—Wanted a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., nov16dw. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

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THE FARM PAY.
By C. W. BICKERMAN, Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, and 600 other Practical Writers.

Nearly 600 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Bartain and others, on Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a wise, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly six hundred copies sold in a few small townships, and in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and during the fall and winter is just the thing for them. If you wish to engage in the business, send for a circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
190 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
603 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
102 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

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The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of
School, Miscellaneous and Religious
BOOKS
is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT
equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the excisive agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.
Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.
J. F. PRICE,
jan1, 1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb2:1y

List of Applicants for License at March Sessions, 1870.

HOTELS:

John Johnston,	New Galilee borough.
John M. Shroads,	Phillipsburg borough.
Joseph Reed,	Bridgewater borough.
David Magaw,	New Brighton "
Richard Doncaster,	Rochester "
William Bickerman,	Phillipsburg borough.
Philip Shafer & Christian Clark,	Rochester boro'
William Bechler,	Rochester borough.
Michael Ilt,	New Sewickley tp.
Joseph Anderson,	Darlington.
Jacob Marks,	Darlington.

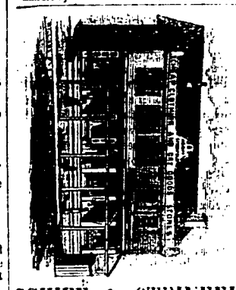
EATING HOUSES:

Frederick Walther,	Beaver Falls borough.
James Conkle,	do do do
Henry Wagoner,	do do do
H. Asmus,	do do do

To vend liquors in quantities not less than one quart, together with other goods and merchandise:

Speyerer & Sons	Rochester borough.
J. I. Parks,	New Sewickley Tp.

(mar25w) J. G. HART, *Clerk.*



SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

NEW BRIGHTON.

PRICE LIST OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Siberian Squirrel Cape and Muff,	$10.00
Heavy Blankets per pair,	3.00
Heavy Coverlets,	4.00
20 Spring Hoop Skirts,	80
Good Beaver Ladies Sacks,	6.00
Nice Styles in Shawls,	1.00
Ladies Merino Hose,	25
Good unbleached Muslin,	9
Good Bleached,	10
Checkered Flannels,	30
Ticking,	19
Canton Flannel,	16

All kinds of Dry Goods and Notions at corresponding prices.
Every one admits who ever dealt with Schiff & Steinfeld that they can not be undersold in ready made Clothing, of which they keep the largest and best selected stock in Beaver county!
Merchant Tailoring is carried on in this house in a way that whoever patronizes this firm must be pleased in regard to prices and fit. They have the lowest price in plain figures marked on every piece of cloth or cassimere. They make up an overcoat, pants or vest, and they do not deviate rom that under no circumstances.
They have the lowest price in plain figures on every piece of goods, at which rate they will make up a garment, and they do not deviate from this price under any circumstances.
Their Cutter, Mr. Sowyne, is regarded in New Brighton as the leading man in fashionable cutting, and there exists no doubt that he deserves this name, when you look at the elegantly fitting suits which are daily turned out by
SCHIFF & STEINFELD.

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MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Successors to
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42, Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.
American Watches,
made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.
FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,
Made by SETH THOMAS.
Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail. (eb dec 8.

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Sewing Machine
Company.
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Superior to any and all other Machines for Range of Work, Simplicity of Construction, Strength, Durability, Lightness of Running, Finish and Speed.
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For Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Liberal Commissions Allowed.
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AT
Speyerer & Sons,
Corner of Water and James Streets
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Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AND HARDWARE,
PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
IRON & NAILS,
Paints, Oils and Putty,
Queensware and Willow Ware,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,
&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated
CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,
AND
NEWCREEK FLOUR.
We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at
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saving freight on same
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jy21:1y.

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Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hoisery & Gloves,
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UNDERWEAR,
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